Fifth Series Vol. XXXVII, No. 28

Friday, March 29, 1974
Chaitra 8, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY
No. 4(7) 3
6.12.82

(Vol. XXXVII contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price : Rs. 4 00

CONTENTS

No. 28 *Friday, March 29, 1974/ Chaitra 8, 1896 (Saka)*

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 507 to 510, 512 to 516, 518 and 523	1—28
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred questions Nos. 506, 517, 519 to 522, 524 and 525	28—33
Unstarred questions Nos. 5087 to 5117, 5119 to 5213, 5215 to 5230, 5232 to 5261 and 5263 to 5286	33—170
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—Mechanisation in Coir Industry resulting in large scale unemployment in Kerala	170—84
Re. Motion for Adjournment	184—92
Papers Laid on the Table	193—97
Assent to Bills	197—98
Statement by Member *Re.* Information given by Minister on Allocation of food supplies to states	198—203
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	198—99
Shri Umashankar Dikshit	199—201
Matters under Rule 377—	
(*i*) Reported atrocities on Harijans in Gonda District, U.P.	203—07
(*ii*) Reported Starvation Deaths in Orissa	207—08
(*iii*) Constitutional Sanction for Expenditure to be incurred in Pondicherry after 1st April, 1974	208—14
Demands for Grants, 1974-75—	
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	215—68
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	215—21
Shri Giridhar Gomango	221—23
Shri Mulki Raj Saini	223—27
Shri P. G. Mavalankar	227—34
Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma	234—39
Shri T. Sohan Lal	239—43
Shri N. P. Yadav	243—47
Shri I. K. Gujral	247—67
Statement *Re.* Alleged Burning of Railway Property and other Atrocities Committed by RPF Personnel at Lakhisarai Railway Station	268—70
Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi	268—69

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member

	COLUMNS
Statement *Re.* Revised Controlled Cloth Policy—	
Shri A. C. George	270—71
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Thirty-eighth Report—*adopted*	271—72
Resolution *Re.* Policy in respect of Prices and Agricultural Production	272—321
Shri Madhu Limaye	272—86
Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	287—95
Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu	295—304
Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma	305—09
Shri Indrajit Gupta	309—16
Shri Biswanarayan Shastri	316—20
Shri R.R. Sharma	321
Statement *Re.* Government Decisions on the Recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in respect of Class I Officers—	
Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan	321—24
Statement *Re.* Revision of Pay Scales of University and College Teachers—	
Shri Nurul Hasan	324—26
Business Advisory Committee—	
Fortieth Report —*Presented*	326

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 29, 1974/Chaitra 8, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

REVIEW OF PRICING POLICY

+

*507. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to review the pricing policy;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be announced;

(c) whether it has been suggested by the economists that fundamental pre-requisite for the successful pricing policy is efficient distribution system; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Price policy is a complex matter, embracing a vast number of commodities and a whole series of fiscal, monetary and administrative controls which have to be operated in the interests of larger production and more equitable distribution. All these issues are kept under constant review, and changes are made as and when considered necessary.

(c) and (d). An efficient distribution system is one of a number of measures designed to hold inflationary pressures in check. Suggestions in regard to control of inflation are received by the Government from economists and other interested parties from time to time and are given due consideration in framing the country's economic policies.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : We all know that the basic cause for price rise, inflation, is the shortage of farm and industrial production in the country. In view of the shortage of essential farm and industrial production in the country, I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of exercising control on at least essential items.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I would say that certainly one would like to accept in principle that the major commodities which are having influence in the price structure are the food items particularly. As you are aware, we are having certain measures for control in this matter, because we have to see that our distribution system functions properly.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Some of the solutions for the price rise are having more and more production in the country and also cutting down the non-developmental expenditure to the maximum. I would like to know the Government's thinking in this regard.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : You must have seen that the entire exercise of the Budget was meant for that. When we discussed the Budget matters here, we indicated the lines on which we were thinking in this matter. Our entire developmental efforts, particularly in the case of agriculture and other major, vital sectors of the economy, are meant for building up the forces of production in those areas. As far as reducing the non-developmental expenditure which is, really speaking, to contain the deficit financing, our efforts are already in that direction.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : The hon. Minister has stated that the entire exercise of Budget was to bring down the price-line. I want to know whether this fact has been brought to the notice of the Government that, after the exercise of the Budget has been started, prices have increased by 30% in the open market for most of the essential commodities. That is part (a) of my question.

Now, since the Minister in his answer says that the fluctuations of prices are constantly under review of the Government, I would like to know from the hon. Government if 1960 is taken as the base for prices, what is the percentage of price increase for essential commodities, particularly, food items at the moment and what is the latest information available ? If the Government give that information, it will be useful for the country.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That information has been given a number of times in replies to different questions.

It is a fact of life that the general price-line of 1974 is much more than 1960. It is a conceded position. The wholesale price index also constitutes many other factors in which food is certainly a major factor and even in the case of food items the prices have risen.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Is it a fact that after the Budget the prices of essential commodities have increased by 30% ? Can you deny it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If you say 30%, I deny it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Then you may say by what percentage. What is this answer ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the hon Member is asking for a quantitative answer whereas the Minister is giving a qualitative answer.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Let the hon. Minister enlighten the House and the country as to what is the percentage of increase. 30% price-rise he is denying

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : If you want the precise answer for this question about rise of prices in essential commodities after the Budget. I think you will have to put a separate question. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He does not have the ready figures.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I would like to know whether the easy circulation of black money is one of the major contributory factors in regard to fluctuation of prices, that is to say, whether the Government will make a fresh evaluation of the suggestion made by the Wanchoo Committee in regard to demonetisation of higher currency notes. What are the other concrete steps the Government have taken in fulfilment of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee and what is the outcome of those steps already taken for containing the prices ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have dealt with this particular question while replying to the general debate on the Budget. If you permit me, Sir, I will repeat the same thing, but it will take a little more time.

According to Wanchoo Committee's assessment and even according to Government's assessment, there are three or four major areas or directions in which we can attack the problem of black money. One is that we will have to create a fear in the minds of tax-evaders and in order to do that, we will have to amend the income tax and other tax laws making the penalties more deterrent. On the basis of this recommendation we have drafted a very comprehensive legislation which is before this House. The Select Committee is very deeply considering this matter in all its aspects. This is one point.

Secondly, the question was that there was some sort of an incentive for evasion of taxes because it is the evasion of taxes which is the mother of all black money and the unaccounted money. In order to take away certain incentives for evasion, we have introduced some measures in the Finance Bill this time which the country and the House knows very well.

The third recommendation that was made was that the unaccounted money is used for having large areas of properties and particularly, it was found out that the method that was used was to have under-valued transfers of properties. In order to prevent that, this House passed a legislation and under that Act which is now working, I gave certain information as to in how many cases notices have been issued and in how many cases decisions have been taken. That was another way of doing it.

Demonetisation was also one of the suggestions that were made but the Government has not accepted that recommendation.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : The Finance Minister said earlier that the impact of the Budget proposals can be seen only sometime later. Now we are living in an era of shortages. What steps have the Government taken to strengthen the public distribution system so that the available foodstuffs or the industrial products are distributed equitably ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The major item of this is food items and particularly foodgrains and the hon. Member knows what steps have been taken about the distribution system and it is of the distribution system of food which has helped us to bear the brunt of the rising prices, ... (*Interruptions*) That is because of the shortages.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Minister said that an efficient distribution system is either in existence or that the Government is thinking on that line. May I know in view of the steep rise in prices and the rising trend in prices of foodstuffs, what immediate steps are the Government proposing to take to arrange for distribution of foodgrains, particularly, in the rural areas because there is hardly any rationing system and whatever modified system is there, has almost broken down? This is an aspect which requires the immediate attention. What is the Government doing in this matter?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Regarding the entire food policy, only yesterday a statement was made by the Food Minister. I think you will have to find an answer in that statement.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a slide-back. ...(*Interruptions*) It is a reversal of the policy. How are you going to arrange an effective distribution of foodgrains?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: According to the law of economics, whenever there is a shortage, the prices rise. But, in this country, even when there has been an increase of production, there is a corresponding increase in the prices. May I know whether the Government has made any study as to how this peculiar law is ruling in this country and if so, what steps are the Government taking at least to see that when there is increased production, the prices do fall and do not rise?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is a very good suggestion for consideration. We will have to certainly make a deeper study into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की मूल्य नीति का उद्देश्य क्या है? क्या उसका उद्देश्य दामों को उचित दर तक घटाना है या आज जिस भाव पर दाम बढ़े हुए हैं वहां उसको रिवर्ट करना है, स्टेब्लाइज करना है और और क्या सरकार ने अर्थ-शास्त्रियों के इस सुझाव पर विचार किया है कि एक वर्ष में मनी सप्लाई में 5 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा की वृद्धि नहीं होनी चाहिए?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Just to think in terms of rolling back the prices will be somewhat a wishful thinking in the present circumstances. I have given my personal assessment in the matter. But our efforts will have to be to contain the prices at the present moment, if you say ask what exactly is the policy of the Government in the matter and, wherever possible one can certainly make an attempt to see that the prices are also rolled back to some extent.

Regarding the other part of the question, he says that there is a recommendation of economists that the increase in money supply should not be more than 5%. It is well said, but it is very difficult. Ultimately, it must have some relationship with the productive activity and development also. It is very difficult to say that the money supply increase should remain at only 5%. There is another group of economists and that is at least the view of the economists who have advised us and that is that monetisation is expanding and the rural economy is getting more and more monetised and that it is difficult to say that the money supply increase should be contained only to 5%.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The crux of the problem so far as distribution system is concerned is that things are available. There is scarcity and there is no doubt about it. There are two things. If price is fixed and commodity is controlled it is not available. If you pay more price it is available. This is something very strange. I can understand your helplessness; it is a very delicate question. But somewhere the line has to be drawn. Some agency is to be created to look into the entire systems of distribution. You fix one price; the thing is not available in that price. At a higher price things are available. Those very same things are

available at higher price. This is the cause of inflation.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is his analysis. He is perfectly free to make his own assessment.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विगत साल मन्त्री महोदय, ने संसद को आश्वासन दिया था कि कपड़े के दामों में जो भयंकर वृद्धि हुई है उसको कम करने के लिए समुचित उपाय किये जायेंगे। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त कपड़े के उत्पादन में नियंत्रित कपड़े का अनुपात सिर्फ 10 प्रतिशत है क्या उसको 50 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे साधारण लोगों को राहत मिल सके ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Certain proposals are under Government's consideration to increase production of coarse cloth, so that it can be made available to larger proportion of people. The proposals at present are under consideration of Government.

Places proposed to be put on Air Map during Fifth Plan

*508. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of places proposed to be put on the air map of India during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether any yearly phased programme has been drawn up in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines had drawn up a list of stations for possible inclusion in its net-work during the Fifth Plan period. However, due to the recent steep increase in the price of aviation fuel and the phasing out of Viscounts and Dakotas from their fleet, Indian Airlines is reviewing the whole position.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Since the Minister has not given us list, and since he has indicated revision of this list, may I ask him or request him to give priority to the capital of the States which have been linked with the Union Capital by air.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will he give top priority ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action. You may put your second supplementary.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: In view of the survey which has been ordered for this airport at Simla may I know from him whether any time is fixed for the setting up of the aerodrome ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Survey of the site Jabarhati suggested is under way. We hope that soon it will be completed. Regarding airservice to the capital of H.P. it depends upon so many factors which are yet uncertain.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : There have been certain cancelled services inside the country by the Indian Airlines, for example, Allahabad. May I ask whether I.A., while reconsidering opening of further stations, will give priority to those places which originally had air service but which was discontinued due to oil crisis ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It is a question of principle; we will certainly consider and take a sympathetic view.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Bokaro which is an important place is known nationally and internationally and this is to be put on the air-map. I want to know whether the Minister is considering this.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We have not yet considered Bokaro so far as my information goes.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : There is a good airstrip in Rajahmundry where the Prime Minister landed. And, bearing in mind the fact that certain industrialists have promised that they will buy certain number of tickets, what is the position of Rajahmundry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may consider that. There is nothing more in that.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : If there is a firm offer like that, I would certainly ask the Finance Minister to consider this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is nothing more in that. You can send your suggestions to them. Let us go to the next question.

SUSPENSION OF ROSE EXPORTS BY S.T.C.

*509. SHRI DHAMANKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suspension of rose exports by State Trading Corporation has badly hit the trade and rose growers in the country this season when they were ready to embark upon rose marekting abroad in a big way; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the suspension of rose exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) & (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The S.T.C. had taken up export of roses on experimental basis and as it was uneconomical, it has since been given up.

(b) The reasons for discontinuing export of roses are as follows :—

(i) inadequate availability of export quality roses at the required time.

(ii) fast changing varietal preferences of the buyers in the importing countries.

(iii) domestic demand being different from the export markets demand, limiting the expansion of area for cultivation of roses for export.

(iv) Keen competition from other exporting countries such as Israel and Egypt who are nearer the importing countries and have established buyer-seller relationship,

(v) preference of the buyers for glass house cultivated roses as compared to the open field roses which have thicker carved stem, more thorns and dark green foliage.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : Rose is our proud heritage of love and blessings of our great and revered leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The export of roses carries the message of goodwill with sweet fragrance to foreign countries. We have also got hundreds of agriculturists who were encouraged to take up to rose-farming. Rose growing areas were called scented gardens but they are now reduced to deserted symmetries.

In the circumstances, I would like to know, as the hon. Minister said that an experiment is going on, from him in how of the areas does the S.T.C. experiment ? What is the expenditure incurred for the cold-storage, packing and chilling plants etc. and what was the investment made by the agriculturists as they were encouraged and initiated by the STC to grow roses ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : In the matter of exports of roses, the S.T.C. tried to export them to the Western countries as they had preference for the roses. We tried to do it for nearly three years. But, we were incurring heavy losses because of the long distance involved as also the cost of packing, air-freight, handling and transport expenses etc. involved. Cumulatively, we find that in the course of three years' experiment that the S.T.C. had undertaken that it was not an uneconomical proposition. I would like to tell him that the rose is not a channelised item and so, the agriculturists are free to export them. But, the problem that we are facing with is stiff competition from the countries which are nearer to the buying countries. This does not justify export of roses.

SHRI DHAMANKAR : But, the statement says that there is keen competition from other exporting countries like Israel and Egypt. Now, in the changed circumstances as a result of war between Egypt and Israel, the rose plantation had gone down there while in Chatrapur and Haryana and other parts of Maharashtra—Lonavala—the rose plantation has gone up. At the initiative of the S T C. these agriculturists were encouraged to invest on the rose plantation Therefore, I would like to know whether the S.T C. would review the position and re-start the export of roses thereby helping the agriculturists who have been ruined.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Sir, we have no information that due to the crisis in the Middle-east, the production and cultivation of roses in Egypt or Israel has come down. But, Sir, the problem, as I have explained earlier, is this. The S.T.C. tried their level

best in the past three years to go ahead with the experiment. The net result is this, I am prepared to read out the figures. In 1970-71, we exported 10 dozens of roses the loss for which was Rs. 2,583; in 1971-72, we exported 205 dozens of roses the loss for which was Rs. 6,826; in 1972-73 we again tried to export 612 dozens the loss for which was Rs. 11,000. So, over a period of three years, we found that in spite of our best efforts, due to sheer intrinsic nature of the buying countries as well as the selling countries and the long distance involved as also the expenses for packing etc. we could not continue the exports.

SHRI K. GOPAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the statement under (b) one of the reasons for discontinuing export of roses is because of the fast changing varietal preferences of the buyers in the importing countries.

As far as I know there is only one such varietal preference of roses with colours. Roses do not change the colours as many of us do. I would like to know how this could be one of the reasons for discontinuing the export of roses.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is time for you to change ?

SHRI K. GOPAL : Another reason for this, according to him, is the domestic demand being different from the export markets demand, limiting the expansion of area for cultivation of roses for export. In this connection, I would like to know from him whether steps have been taken by the S.T.C. to see that we now go in a big way for the cultivation of roses so that in future, the Ministry may consider favourably about the export of roses.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I may reiterate that the S.T.C. tried on an experimental basis the export of roses but they found it was not economically feasible. This item is not a channelised item and the agriculturists and the growers are free to export if they could meet high expenses involved.

Import of Rough Blanks

†

*510. SHRI S. N. MISRA :

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited, Durgapur, takes unusually long time to clear the release orders issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports (CLA), New Delhi for the import of rough blanks for the manufacture of optical lenses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to expedite clearance of the release orders ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There is no delay in servicing Release Orders in cases where the indents received from the parties are complete.

(c) A proforma has been devised in which the release order holders have to indicate technical details of their requirements which helps in speedy clearance of release orders by the canalising agency. Proposals to introduce further simplification in procedure are under consideration.

Enquiry conducted by R.B.I. regarding recovery of cancelled Notes

*512. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the report of the departmental inquiry initiated by Reserve Bank of India regarding the circumstances leading to the reported recovery of cancelled notes, has been submitted;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, how long would it take to finalise the inquiry report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The inquiry is still in progress and is likely to be completed shortly.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, बरामद किये गये रद्द नोटों की संख्या कितनी है, इन नोटो को किन लोगों ने बरामद किया, इसकी जांच का काम कब से चल रहा है, विलम्ब होने के कारण क्या हैं और कौन लोग इसकी जांच कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The quantity or value of cancelled notes which was found

was an one-rupee packet containing 94 notes. This wa found by one of the individual persons, a tenderer, in a garbage dump behind the Nizamuddin railway station; and he tendered it to the Reserve Bank office for exchange. The matter was reported to the police, and the Reserve Bank has also been conducting an inquiry. The notes were tendered at the Reserve Bank counter on 3rd December, 1973, and immediately a report was lodged with the Delhi police and the Delhi police has been enquiring into it. The investigations are going on, and the Reserve Bank has also started disciplinary proceedings against some employees and show-cause notices have been given to them, and other procedural aspects are being followed.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : देरी क्यो हो रही है ?

श्री के० आर० गणेश : इनक्वायरी चल रही है, देर नही हो रही है । आप भी जानते हैं कि रिज़र्व बैंक का एक प्रोसीजर है जिसके मताबिक रिज़र्व बैंक को चलना होगा, डिसिप्लिनरी प्रोसीजर फौलो करना है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस तरह की गडबडी आगे नही हो और जो गलत काम करने वाले है उनको भी ठीक से पकड़ा जाय क्या इस मामले मे आप रिज़र्व बैंक एमप्लाईज एसोशियेशन से सहयोग लेते है या नही ? अगर नही लेते है तो क्यो नही लेते है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I think in fairness I should not answer the hon Member's question only on the basis of the question that he has put. The first question he has asked is what precautions are being taken.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस तरह की घटना आगे नही घटे और सही माने में अभियुक्त पकड़ा जाय इस काम मे आप रिज़र्व बैंक एम्प्लाईज एसोशियशन का कोआपरेशन लेना चाहते हैं, या लेते है? अगर नही लेते है तो क्यों नही लेते है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: The fact is that this packet of one rupee notes containing 94 notes was of these which were disposed of under what is known as the standard procedure. This was properly sealed, properly punched. When I use the word 'punch', it will not properly communicate to hon members what is meant by it. Actually last time when this question came up in the House, I went to the Reserve Bank office here and saw the whole procedure. Nearly one fourth of the notes get destryed by being punched. A hole of the dimensiens of one rupee is there when a note is punched. As the hon. member, more than anybody else, knows these notes are sorted out note by note. Action on this particular packet was done under the standard procedure under which it was sorted out note by note. After sorting out a parcentage of it was attested by two officers Then it was put into—that is those which are to declared to be destroyed—the incinerator for destruction. The other procedures that are there for destruction and regarding disposal of ashes were also followed This is one of those cases where an accident has taken place. This note packet was also partly burnt out.

As far as the whole procedure is concerned, of course, when an inquiry is going on, they will find out if there is anything, further wrong in the procedure in which case it will be remedied.

He asked about those who are responsible for it The point is that the Reserve Bank has to find out. There is no outsider involved in this. No outsider can be responsible for it. There must be certain negligence at some point in regard to the procedure and they will have to locate where this negligance was, because it has gone through all the procedures. It is only the procedure of burning and the ashes being dealt with properly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You do not seem to have slept properly last night. You cannot organise your thoughts. You have conveyed everything.

SHRI K. R. GANESH :I thought this explanation was necessary because it is a question of the nation's currency: It is not a question of somebody having taken it. There is a standard procedure. There has

been some negligence into which some inquiry is being conducted both by the police and the Reserve Bank authorities.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Since this one rupee currency gets circulated tremendously and naturally gets disintegrated in the process and it is a costly procedure to replenish it and there have been news items to the effect that the entire one rupe currency is going to be substituted by a suitable coin.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a different question.

Shri B. V. NAIK: If so, by what time we can expect the substitution of the one rupee note by the coin?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This does not arise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I just want to ask a question regarding the scope and then I will put my qestion. The hon. Minister has made a reference in the course of his reply to the procedure of burning and destroying currency notes. I would like a clarification from you whether you would permit a particular question regarding this procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question of procedure is a much bigger question. He has explained the procedure, when notes are considered as no longer in use, when they are punched and how it has to be done.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to ask a supplementary on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can ask a question which is relevant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will it be relevant in this question?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As the hon. Minister has made a cursory reference to the process of destroying and cancelling notes, in that connection, I would like to seek a clarification form him, as far as the special precedure or emergency procedure for destroying notes it concerned, because it is full of potentialities for allowing the notes to be destroyed, to go out and allowed to be misused by the others. May I know whether he would reconsider the entire attitude to the process of destroying soiled currency notes by special precedures?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATA: It is an suggestion for inaction, unfortunately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I raised this issue sometime back, and they are not doing anything. I would be very glad if it is a suggestion for action, but it is a suggestion for inaction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Shri Ulaganambi.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Regarding the instance of taking away notes from banks, whether it is the Reserve Bank or the State Bank, by legal or illegal means,- it started from Nagarwala's instance——

DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is legal or illegal here, I do not know.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Currency notes have been taken away.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not about taking away currency notes. This it about action for disposal of notes that are considered to be no longer fit for use by the Reserve Bank.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: My specific question is, this sort of instance, or incident, has taken place in our country,—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think this is one isolated incident that has happened.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: It started from Nagarwala's incident. May I know what are the loopholes and whether the Government will come forward to remove the loopholes arising from an inefficient and incapable administration?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action. Plug up the loopholes. Next question.

EXPORT OF SUB-STANDARD HANDLOOM FABRICS

*513. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the export of sub-standard handloom fabrics: and

(b) if so, remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE): (a) and (b): Some complaints about the quality of handloom products exported have been received. To ensure exports of quality handloom goods, pre-shipment inspection by the Textiles Committee has already been introduced in respect of selected handloom products.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The question is very important and the answer is very brief. The hon. Minister says that some complaints have been received. "Some complaints have been received" means what? Our handloom fabrics are very popular in the international market, particularly in western countries. May I know when the sub-standard goods were supplied and why they were not inspected before the shipment was made? May I know when the Committee was appointed after receiving the complaint? Why was not the Committee appointed earlier so that you would not have received the complaint? It is very unfortunate to receive complaints from the international market. So far as our handloom fabrics are concerned, they are getting very popular day by day.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I fully agree with the hon. Member that the handloom product is one of our main export commodities. Over this period, about the quality of the handloom products, there are only five complaints received. Out of this, two complaints have already been settled to the mutual satisfaction of the buyer also Three others are under different processes of arbitration. Since there are so many varieties of handloom goods being exported ,it is quite possible that once in a way a few occasional complaints are likely to come. On 1-1-1973, we instituted pre-shipment inspection for bedspreads and bed-sheets and on 1-4-1973 it was extended to handloom napkins and towels. There are quite a few other varieties to which progressively we are introducing quality control and inspection. Compared to the quantum and the variety of exports, the complaints are infinitesimal.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Have you received any complaint from Bangladesh regarding the supply, because after the formation of Bangladesh, they have imported handloom fabrics from us. May I know whether you have received any complaint from Bangladesh regarding the supply?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The five complaints received are, one each from United Kingdom, Switzerland, Malaysia, U.S. and Swedan. I do not have any record of any complaint from Bangladesh.

NEGOTIATION AROUT THE PRICE OF WAGONS TO BE SUPPLIED TO YUGOSLAVIA

*514. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether wagon manufacturing industry has been urging upon Government to re-negotiate the price of wagons, which India is to supply to Yugoslavia under a contract reached between the two countries, owing to heavy escalation in the cost of production;

(b) whether pending negotiations, the industry has not been able to keep up its supply schedule as per the contract; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken up the question of price revision and delivery schedule with the Yugoslavia Government and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The wagon industry's request for re-negotiating of terms of contract for supply of wagons to Yugoslavia is under consideration of the Government.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The order for 3600 wagons was placed as back as 1970 and I do not know what is under the consideration of the Government. The wagon industry is not in a position to supply these wagons at the old prices. I should like to know from the Government whether there is any clause for revoking the supply or whether there is any price escalation clause under this agreement? What is the Government waiting for?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: In the existing contract there is no price escalation clause. One would appreciate that the recent events have made it impossible for most of the suppliers to execute orders because the shipping freight has gone up and the cost of every item has gone up and so we are

negotiating with the Yugoslav Government. The industry has put a claim under force majeur and we are sending a delegation to negotiate with Yugoslav authorities the price escalation and other relevant matters.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The Railways order every year is for about 15,000 wagons. Production in our country is hardly 10,000. How does the Government hope to export 3600 wagons to Yugoslavia ? Has any request been made to the Railways to divert a little bit of their own supplies for the export market ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : It was only after taking into consideration the needs of the railways that this contract was entered into. Actually we are increasing the capacity for production of the wagons and this export order will not eat into the requirements of the Railways.

BUSINESS COMPETITION ORGANISED BY L.I.C.

*515. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 152 on the 1st March, 1974 regarding business competition organised by L.I.C. and state the dates on which the results of the three competitions said to have been announced, were actually announced and the dates on which the agents who qualified were informed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The result of the first competition were announced on 9th November 1973 and 13th February 1974, those of the second on 26th November 1973 and 15th February 1974 and those of the third on 7th November 1973. The results were communicated to the Branches on the same dates for display on the Notice Boards. Agents were not informed individually.

श्री शशि भूषण : जीवन बीमा की प्रतियोगिता में जो परीक्षार्थी बैठे थे, उनके परिणाम न तो उनको नोटिस बोर्ड पर बतलाये गये —यह कर्मचारियों की शिकायत है और न उन्हें समय पर बतलाये गये । इसलिये क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालेंगे जिसे उन्हें परिणाम फौरन बतलाया जा सके किसी अखबार के जरिये या सर्कुलर भेज कर, ताकि उन्हें वह समय पर मिल सके ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think the hon. Member is right; this ought to have been done. The L.I.C. should take note of it.

श्री शशिभूषण : क्या यह विडम्बना नहीं है कि गुजरात में विद्यार्थियों को बगैर परीक्षा दिये हुए परिणाम पत्र घरों पर भेजा जा रहा है और इन लोगों के परीक्षा देने के बाद भी परिणाम बतलाने में इतनी देर हो रही है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEKER : How does it arise ? Next question.

SETTING UP OF AN IMPORT-EXPORT BANK

+

*516. SHRI D. D. DESAI :
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to examine the feasibility of setting up an import export bank to finance trade;

(b) if so, whether the Committee is also to study India's overseas turn-key projects to expand economic relations with the developing countries; and

(c) what other functions have been assigned to the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) : Government have set up a Committee to review the adequacy of existing agencies for export financing and to examine whether there is a need for an export-import bank for the country.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Export import financing of trade is one area of activity and financing of export-import of project is another area. The specialised service that the Export-Import Bank of the United States or other institutions in some other countries provide are not available in India. Would the hon. Minister consider the element of risk that goes with export financing of projects and see that it is taken care of by establishing a proper system or proper

organisation or institution to finance projects for export as well as imports ? What is the line in which the Government of India is going to operate ? Would it be in the same lines as those existing in other countries or would it be just one department of commercial bank undertaking this work ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is what exactly, the Committee which has been set up is going into. There are two views about this matter. The question is, looking into the present stage of export-import activities in India, whether it is necessary to change the present position. The Banking Commission has gone into this question and they have come to the conclusion, that the present conveniences and facilities in the country seem to be adequate. But, there is also another view, that we should change this and some specialised organisation like Import-Export Bank may also be created to look into this specially. There are two views, and I should say they are very strongly represented by the respective sides. It is very necessary to go into this question. It is no use duplicating the efforts. At the present moment, the commercial banks, IDBI and the Reserve Bank are looking into this matter and according to them and according to me also, these facilities are quite enough. But, when there is another point of view, it is better that it is looked into. The Commerce Ministry have taken initiative in this matter and they are examining the question.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Sir, the country is emerging as the principal supplier of large volume of capital equipments including powers plants and so on. The country has also plans to go in for joint ventures. All these require long-term payment and long term financing arrangements. Therefore, in Finance Minister's view, whether the existing commercial banks provided with additional facilities will be able to serve the purpose ? Will they not falter in view of the changed targets provided for in the Fifth Plan ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is what the Committee is considering.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : He is considering one aspect. We are now talking about large projects and long term investment, wherein, these factors are involved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Committee is considering this.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : May I ask a question regarding the terms of reference to this Committee ? One of the major ills of our import-export business is over-invoicing and under-invoicing of either imports or exports. It is one of the terms of reference to this Committee ? Will they also examine this nefarious part of the activities in the import-export trade ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Unfortunately, I do not have the exact terms of reference with me. I will have to find out this.

EXPORT TRADE IN PLASTICS AND LINOLEUM

*518. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export trade in Plastics and Linoleum has increased considerably; and

(b) if so, what are the main items of which export have recorded sizeable rise and the total amount of earnings during the first half of 1973-74 and in the corresponding period of 1972-73 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement referred to in reply to Starred Question No. 518 for answer in the Lok Sabha on the 29th March 1974

EXPORT OF PLASTIC, PLASTIC MANUFACTURES AND LINOLEUM

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Commodities	1971-72	1972-73	April-Sep. 1972	April-Sept. 1973
1.	Plastic materials, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins .	109·9	102·4	38·8	29·7
2.	Articles of artificial plastic materials	191·5	192·2	87·4	135·3
3.	Plastic Frames for spectacles .	..	77.9	16·8	4·4
4.	Plastic toys	4·0	4·1	1·1	2·2
5.	Umbrella, plastic handles with or without stems . . .	0·7	0·1	0·1	Neg
6.	Plastic buttons and studs .	2·6	3·8	1·9	2·1
7.	Linoleum and similar floor covering (e.g. felt based) .	2·8	1·8	.	..
8.	Linoleum, etc. on cotton base	1 4	0·1	0·1	0·6
9.	Linoleum etc. on jute base	56·6	89·8	49·9	41·3
	TOTAL OF ABOVE . .	398·1	472·1	186·1	209 6

Source : Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : May I know from the hon. Minister, whether the export of PVC seats, PVC jute and PVC bangles was expected to be higher, but for the non-availability of raw materials. If so, what are the steps taken to make available raw materials ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Plastics, obviously, dependent on the petro-chemical commodities, will be worst hit when a crisis of this nature faces the country. Obviously, there are difficulties in regard to raw materials and our exports are not to the extent that is expected.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : What has been India's share in world trade in plastics during the years 1972 and 1973 ? Are there any targets fixed for 1974-75 ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the target for 1974-75 ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I do not have the figures right now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will he clarify what steps they have taken in order to see that as a result of the increase in price of naphtha and benzene which are very important for plastic manufacture, the internal price will get reduced to a minimum and may not be allowed to increase beyound a certain margin, so that the export trade can be maintained ? The increases at present sanctioned are well over 300%. Is it not possible to give them lower than that, so that our export trade can be maintained and the price rise internally may be kept down to a minimum ?

SHRI A. G GEORGE : I fully agree that this is a vital raw material for the labour-intensive industry, where during the past three or four years our exports are picking up very well. Unfortunately in the present situation when the prices of petro-chemical commodities have gone up, our capacity for indigenous production is not very much. We are making the best possible efforts to increase it.

NAMES OF AIRPORTS WHERE PORTERS HAVE BEEN ALLOWED ON CONTRACT BASIS

*523. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports in India where porters have been allowed on contract basis;

(b) the reasons for introducing contract system in this matter and whether Government are aware that it has created more hardship to the passengers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(b) and (c). The essential function of the Indian Airlines is primarily to concentrate on the provision of safe, efficient and adequate air services in the domestic field In conformity therefore with the practice followed by domestic airlines practically all over the world, the arrangement for the porterage at the four international airports from the point of arrival at the terminal building to the checking counter and from the baggage delivery counter to the point of departure outside the terminal building has been made over to the Airport authorities who are employing contractors for this purpose. No change is, however, made for the transfer of baggage from the checking counter to the aircraft and from the aircraft to the baggage delivery counter.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Unfortunately after the lockout, the Chairman of the Indian Airlines is jealous of the porters getting a thousand rupees and having a good house. What is wrong in that? Now a tendency has come to cut down their salary and retrench them and introduce the contract labour system in the airports, which is highly objectionable. Now if you pay one rupee, my own experience is, they say, "Give something more". I am not against giving them more. But what was wrong with the old system and what is the purpose of introducing the contract system, which has created more inconvenience to the people? He says it is according to the international practice. But is it necessary? I want to know whether Government will revive the old system?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I would like to set his doubts at rest. Out of the 15,977 employees, no one has been retrenched.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It was said in reply to my unstarred question that the casual workers have been retrenched and not taken back, in the name of wasteful practice.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: None of the employees has been retrenched. About the payment, they will be paid according to their scales of pay and allowances they are entitled to. There is no reduction in that either. We are still taking full responsibility from the counter to the aircraft and from the aircraft to the baggage delivery point. The only point remains between the counter and outside. Elsewhere also this in the practice. The international airlines in India also conform to it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Why change the old practice?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Because we want to concentrate ourselves on the primary function of the airlines, namely, to provide air service. It is not the surface transport or porterage that we have to provide.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We cannot accept this logic.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Put your second question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Tomorrow they will throw out the luggage and say that they will carry only the passengers and not the luggage. May I know whether this was not the practice in the Indian Airlines before the lockout? Even though some of the porters have been retrenched in the name of casual labour, who have been taken up, there are still porters in good number. If you allow the old practice to continue, the porters will get Rs. 10 to 15 a day. So, will you give up the jealousy that they are getting Rs. 1,000?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I do not think there is any question to answer.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I do not think the hon. Minister has answered the main point in the question of the hon. Member. The hon. Minister says that contract system has been introduced as in the other airlines. Before awarding the contract to the Jamair Airways at Palam airport in Delhi was any advertisement published in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras about the contract system. Secondly, despite the principle of the Indian Airlines not to carry the luggage up to the checking point and take responsibility only after that, will have certain recognised porters at fixed rates, provided either by the Indian Airlines or the International Airport Authority, so that the poor porters may not be exploited by the contracters?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have replied to the question as it was put. So far as the question of inviting tenders for this purpose is concerned, that is a matter about which I can collect information and supply it. This has been done by the International Airport Authority because this task has been given to them. There is no question of any exploitation. But I would recall to him right in this House many friends have complained about so many malpractices on the part of porters in loading that apart from their wages they are taking tips and other things. We want to ensure that the passengers who travel have not to pay anything more than the prescribed rate, and the rate has been prescribed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that a porter today under the employment of the contractor gets Rs. 5 while the contractor earns average Rs. 40 per head? If so, has he calculated the profit that the contractor is making? Secondly, they have invested a lot of money in Chefair, the public sector catering organisation. Now the IAC have given up the supply of food to passengers. How much would be the built-in capacity which would be unutilized and what would be the loss to the exchequer?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: So far as the first question is concerned, the rates have been prescribed. It is one rupee per package. The contractor knows how much labour is involved and how many hands he has got to employ. Then, he has given another information. I have not been able to verify it... (*interruptions*). It is not verified. It is not substantiated... (*interruptions*). The hon. Member does not want to listen to me.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF CULTURAL SPOTS IN KERALA DURING FIFTH PLAN

*506. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cultural spots in the State of Kerala selected for development as tourist centres during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the criteria of their selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) In Kerala the Central Government is undertaking the development of Kovalam Beach and putting up a Youth Hostel at Trivandrum which is under construction.

(b) The selection of places for tourism development in the Central Sector depends upon the availability of resources, and *inter-se* priorities which are determined by the actual or potential attraction of a site for tourists, its accessibility, its historical and archeological significance, availability of basic tourism infractructure and the present flow of tourist traffic.

EXPORT OF PROCESSED LEATHER

*517. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a crash programme to increase the export of processed leather has been suggested by the Leather Export Promotion Council; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Leather Export Promotion Council has suggested establishment of Common Facility Centres for assisting the small tanners to switch over to production of finished leather. A few such centres are already in existence and the setting up of more such centres is also engaging the attention of the Government.

भारतीय मुद्रा की घटती हुई कीमत

*519. **श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय मुद्रा की घटती कीमत को मूल्यवान बनाने के लिये और विदेशी मुद्राओं के सामने उसे पुनः प्रतिष्ठित करने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई ठोस कदम उठाने जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख) . भारतीय रुपये की विनिमय दर पौण्ड स्टर्लिंग के रूप में बताई जाती है । अन्य मुद्राओं के साथ पौण्ड स्टर्लिंग की विनिमय दर में घटबढ़ होने से, अन्य मुद्राओं की तुलना में रुपये की विनमिय दरों में तत्समान घटबढ़ हो जाती है । सरकार निर्यात-आय को बढ़ाकर तथा आयात को कम करके भुगतान शेष की स्थिति को मजबूत करने का निरन्तर प्रयास कर रही है । भारत, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा में सुधार के सन्दर्भ में स्थिर विनिमय दर प्रणाली और विनिमय दरों में सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता पर भी जोर देता रहा है ।

SAMPLING SYSTEM IN TEA AUCTION

*520. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large section in tea industry is for sampling system in the auction;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) how would this help the industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Under the rules of trade associations conducting Tea Auctions in India and abroad, trade samples of Tea are distributed free to registered buyers. The scale of distribution differs from auction centre to auction centre.

CEILING ON EXPORT OF SEMI-PROCESSED ITEMS

*521. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to fix a ceiling on export of semi-processed items through quota system; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines of the proposal and when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Depending on the State of domestic availability, our ability to process and the price differential in the world market, the Government considers from time to time the desirability of fixing quotas on semi-processed and unfinished products so as to earn larger amount of foreign exchange per unit of exports Quota restrictions have been imposed on a few selected items like semi-processed, hides and skins, cotton yarn, groundnut extractions, manganese ore etc.

PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP AGARTALA AIRPORT

*522. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether at any stage there has been a proposal to develop Agartala Airport for Boeing landing;

(b) if so, whether any allocation of funds has been made for the purpose; and

(c) the amount spent and the present progress of work at the airport ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). There is a proposal to take up the development of the north/south (18/36) runway of the Agartala Airport in the Fifth Plan period to make it suitable for Boeing 737 operations. A provision of Rs. 67.84 lakhs has been included for this work in the draft Fifth Plan schemes of Civil Aviation Department.

SUSPENSION OF WORK IN RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

*524. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work at the Reserve Bank of India remained suspended on the 1st March, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that on 28th February, 1974 a shortage of 12 notes was detected in a packet of 100 pieces of Rs. 100/- notes in their office at New Delhi and as soon as the shortage was known, the employees working in the Cash Department of the Reserve Bank of India at New Delhi demanded that certain suggestions given by them in December, 1973 to prevent recurrence of such shortages and to safeguard their interest be implemented forthwith. On 1st March, 1974 the entire Class III employees of the Reserve Bank of India at New Delhi joined them and went on strike. The strike was called off in the evening of 1st March 1974 after the introduction, on an ad hoc basis, of the procedure of double stitching of reissuable one hundred rupee notes.

PAYMENT TO FOREIGN EXPERTS WORKING IN PUBLIC SECTOR

*525. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether payment is made in rupee or foreign exchange to the foreign experts working in different public sector projects;

(b) if so, the number of such foreign experts working in public sector and the countries they belong to;

(c) break-up of the amount paid to them, countrywise annually in rupees and foreign exchange;

(d) whether these payments are made through Embassies of the foreign countries or directly; and

(e) terms and conditions of utilisation of these payments made to the foreign experts in India and repatriation of such amounts ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (e). Proposals of public sector companies to engage foreign nationals are considered on merits. Each case is examined taking into account the essentiality of the services required and whether these cannot be procured indigenously. Advice of the concerned administrative Ministry and technical authorities like the DGTD, etc. is obtained. Technical authorities decide the need for engagement and also the reasonableness of the terms proposed.

2. When foreign nationals are employed present arrangements are broadly to make the payments to the expert in rupees in India. At times it also becomes necessary to make the payment to the foreign companies which provide the services of the technicians. Depending on the nature of the arrangement payment is either made in rupees in India or in foreign exchange. When lump sum payments are made for technical services, the local expenses are met by the foreign companies. These are commercial arrangements and payments are not made through Embassies. However in regard to countries with whom we have bilateral trade/payment arrangements, the payments are made to the special rupee accounts in India and are drawn upon for the expenses of expatriates. This happens in the case of persons coming from East European countries.

3. There are several public sector companies in many fields. Centralised data are not being presently maintained. However an attempt will be made to collect the data relating to number of persons employed and their respective countries and also the broad terms on which they are engaged. The information when collected will be laid on the Table of the House.

4. Foreign nationals who are engaged in India are permitted to make recurring 'home remittance'. They are also allowed retirement facilities when they leave the country. Home remittance is restricted to 50% of emoluments after deducting tax dues. At the time of retirement they are allowed to take out their current assets in full. There are restrictions on capital remittance. The amount on capital account is Rs. 1 lakh at the time of retirement of the person and the balance amount may be taken out in annual instalments not exceeding Rs. 30,000/-.

INCREASE IN BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS IN NATIONALISED BANKS

5087. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent bad and doubtful debts had increased in nationalised banks three years prior to nationalisation and after nationalisation bank-wise;

(b) in how many cases investigations are being conducted by the C.B.I. and the individual bank authorities;

(c) whether any punishment or conviction has been awarded in proved cases, and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Banking being a business of dealing in credits, every bank has to take a certain amount of credit risks, if proper service is to be given to the public, particularly when a number of a new areas of lending are being taken up after nationalisation. There is nothing to indicate that either in any of the three years prior to, or after nationalisation, advances which have become bad or doubtful formed a disproportionately large part of the total advances of any of the nationalised banks.

The form of profit & loss account and balance sheet prescribed under the Third Schedule to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, read with section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, do not however provide for disclosure of the actual provisions made for bad and doubtful debts and they are, therefore not divulged.

(b) to (d). All cases of bad and doubtful debts which ultimately result in write-off come up for approval before the Board Directors of the bank concerned, which ensures that proper investigation is carried out to fix the responsibility. Most of the cases where an employee may reasonably be held to be responsible for the bad debt, are investigated departmentally by the bank concerned and a few cases of a serious nature alone are referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Separate statistical information regarding the number of cases investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation and by the Bank authorities and the punishments awarded in each case, in which banks had to write off a sum as irrecoverable, is not maintained by the banks.

GRANT OF SUBSIDY TO PETHIRIA TEA ESTATE

5088. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pethiria Tea Estate owned by Goenkas have sometime back asked for a subsidy of rupees forty lakhs from Government for the improvement of the Estate;

(b) whether Tea Board has recommended the grant of the subsidy asked for; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). There is no Tea Estate by the name Pethiria.

There is, however, a Pathemara Tea Estate in Silchar Sub-Division of Cachar District in Assam owned by Pathemara Tea Co. Ltd., controlled and managed by Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd. Two applications for replanting subsidy were received by Tea Board from this Company for 1969-70 and 1970-71. The first instalment of subsidy amounting to Rs. 10,860/- for replantation of 7.24 hectares in respect of the 1969-70 application was disbursed by Tea Board on 11-2-1972. The second application for replantation of 7.69 hectares involving a subsidy of Rs. 26915 was sanctioned by the Tea Board on 20-6-1973 but no amount has yet been paid.

IMPORT OF ROCK PHOSPHATE FROM AUSTRALIA

5089. SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import one lakh tons of rock phosphate from Australia; and

(b) if so, the value and freight charges thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE FOR FLOOD RELIEF PROGRAMME IN KERALA

5090. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 420 on the 22nd February, 1974 regarding Central assistance for flood relief programme in Kerala and state:

(a) whether Government have directed the Central study team to review the expenditure qualifying for Central assistance for flood relief to the State of Kerala; and

(b) whether the study team has submitted its recommendations based on the review and if so, a gist thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The team has not yet submitted its report.

DIVISIONAL OFFICES CLOSED DURING LOCKOUT IN LIC

5091. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Divisional Offices closed during the recent partial L.I.C. lock-out; and

(b) the reasons therefor and action taken by Government to reopen them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) L.I.C. declared partial lock-out in 6 of its Divisional Offices at Patna, New Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Dharwar (including Branches) and Meerut.

(b) The reasons for the lock-out were:— The employees had resorted to go slow, Work-to-rule, gherao, mass deputation, etc. and wilful and deliberate defiance of lawful office orders/instructions. The lock-out was lifted from 25th of January, 1974 consequent upon signing of the agreement between the L.I.C. and the Employees' Association.

INCREASE IN TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND SURINAM

5092. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Deputy Prime Minister of Surinam paid a visit to India and had talks regarding the scope for increasing the volume of trade between India and Surinam; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement reached?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE). (a) and (b). The discussion held with the Deputy Prime Minister of Surinam, who visited India in September 1973, were of a general nature and covered broadly the scope and measures for strengthening trade and economic relations between the two countries.

DECISION ON EXPORT OF WHITE METAL THROUGH S.T.C.

5093. SHRI M. S. PURTY. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow the State Trading Corporation to take up export of the white metal instead of removing the current ban on the export of silver and leaving it to trade to export silver;

(b) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of Government that smugglers are taking out silver and earning fabulous profits; and

(c) if so, the salient features regarding the reviewed policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Export of silver bullion, silver sheets and plates which have not undergone any process of manufacture subsequently to rolling is allowed since 19th February, 1974.

COMMON MARKET STRATEGY BY LEATHER PRODUCING COUNTRIES

5094. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plea for a common marketing strategy by Leather producing countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise

GRANT OF SHIPYATD LOANS BY BANKS TO EXPORTERS OF READY MADE GARMENTS

5095. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether as a result of recent instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India, the exporters of readymade garments have been deprived of the facility of shipping loans previously granted to them freely by banks on production of evidence of shipments effected by them;

(b) whether the implementation of this measure has adversely affected the financial condition of the exporters and they now find it impossible to purchase the needed raw materials for further production in order to complete their existing export orders; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) In order that the export sector may not be affected by the current credit restrictions, the Reserve Bank has exempted expansion in credit to the export sector from the quantitative ceiling imposed on the expansion of non-food credit. Further, both pre-shipment and post shipment credits given to exporters were also exempted when selective credit controls relating to margin and rate of interest were extended in November 1973 to credit provided to textile mills or mills producing yarn and fabrics made out of man-made fibres and to traders, dealers and agents against the security of cotton textiles including yarn and fabrics and yarn made out of man-made fibres. Industrial users of the above goods including readymade garments manufacturers are also not covered under these controls. As such, exporters of readymade garments are not likely to have been affected adversely by the current credit restrictions.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

POPULARITY OF TEXTILES IN JAPAN AND MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

5096. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in demand for Indian textiles in Japan and in the Middle Countries;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the steps being taken to fully utilise the enhanced demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There is no significant increase in the demand for Indian textiles in Japan. However, in the Middle East Countries, demand for our cotton textiles has picked up substantially.

(c) In view of the increase in demand for cotton textiles in the world markets, the industry has been allowed some expansion during the Fourth Plan. Further expansion of the cotton textile industry is contemplated in the Fifth Plan period, with accent on production of exportable varieties of cloth.

TOURIST HOSTELS

5097 SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who stayed in the tourist hostels provided by his Ministry during the last one year, hostel-wise; and

(b) the profit earned during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). A statement giving information in respect of Travellers' Lodges being run by the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, is attached. Certain youth hostels are under construction as yet.

Statement

Guest Arrivals and Profit and Loss Position for the year 1972-73 in Respect of Travellers' Lodges run by India Tourism Development Corporation

Name of the Travellers' Lodge	Guest Arrivals	Profit (+)/Loss (—) (Rs. in thousands)
Bhubaneshwar	1931	(—)0·03
Bodhgaya	1928	(-)31·27
Konarak	299	(—)30·14
Kulu	643	( )53 16
Kishinagar	780	(-)28 10
Mandu	517	( )37·10
Manali	466	(-)68·57
Sanchi	690	(-)40·97
Trichy	450	(-)20·48
Thanjavur	621	(-)26·76
Rijapur	859	(-)14·55
Madurai	1280	(-)23·78
Kancheepuram	425	(-)36·19

DECONTROLLING OF YARN ABOVE 81 COUNTS

5098. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation has urged Government to lift the curb on supply of yarn above 81 counts; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes. The price and distribution control over cotton yarn of counts above 80s have since been withdrawn.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में आयकर की बकाया राशि

5099. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में सरकार द्वारा अभी तक वसूल किये जाने वाले आयकर की बकाया राशि क्या है;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में आयकर की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई थी; और

(ग) आयकर की बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में 28-2-1974 को आयकर, जिसमे निगम कर शामिल है की सकल और शुद्ध बकाया इस प्रकार है —

(करोड रुपयो मे)

सकल बकाया	शुद्ध बकाया
2 86	2 58

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों मे हिमाचल प्रदेश मे आयकर (निगम कर सहित) की वसूल की गई कुल रकम इस प्रकार है —

वित्तीय वर्ष	आयकर की शुद्ध वसूलिया
	(करोड रुपयो मे)
1971-72	1 94
1972-73	2.43

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले के तथ्यो और परिस्थितियो के अनुसार कानून मे विहित सभी उपाय, जिनमे निम्नलिखित उपाय भी शामिल हैं, किये गये है और किये जा रहे हैं —

(1) कर की गैर अदायगी के लिये आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 221 के अन्तर्गत दण्ड लगाना ।

(2) निर्धारिती को देय रकम का धारा 226(3) के अन्तर्गत अभिग्रहण ।

(3) धारा 226(4) के अन्तर्गत न्यायालयो मे धन का अभिग्रहण ।

(4) धारा 226 (5) के अन्तर्गत चल सपत्ति का आबोध और विक्रय ।

(5) धारा 222 के अन्तर्गत वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करना ।

(6) चल/अचल सपत्ति का अभिग्रहण/विक्रय ।

(7) निर्धारिती को दीवानी जेलखाने मे बद करना ।

आस्ट्रेलिया द्वारा दिए गए ऋण पर ब्याज की अदायगी

5100. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या **वित्त** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय भारत सरकार पर आस्ट्रेलिया द्वारा दिए गए ऋण की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान आस्ट्रेलिया के ऋणो पर सरकार ने कितना ब्याज दिया और

(ग) वर्ष 1974-75 मे इन ऋणो पर ब्याज की अनुमानत कितनी राशि दी जाएगी ?

वित्त मत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) : (क) भारत सरकार ने आस्ट्रेलिया की सरकार से कोई ऋण नही लिये है ।

(ख) और (ग) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नही होते ।

रूस से आयात की गई वस्तुए

5101. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 मे रूस से मुख्यत किन-किन वस्तुओ का आयात किया गया ,

(ख) भारतीय मुद्रा मे उनका मूल्य क्या है, और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 मे आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओ का भारतीय मुद्रा मे अनुमानित मूल्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) 1972-73 के दौरान सोवियत सघ से आयात की गई प्रमुख मदे

ये थी पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद, उर्वरक, अखबारी कागज, रोल्ड इस्पात उत्पाद, जस्ता, पैलाडियम, निकल, ताबा, रासायनिक पदार्थ, एस्बस्टास, मशीन तथा उपकरण, बाल तथा रोलर बियरिंग्स सोवियत सघ की सहायता से चल रही परियोजनाओ के लिये सघटक तथा फालतू पुर्जे आदि।

(ख) 1972-73 के दौरान सोवियत सघ से आयातो का मूल्य 105 72 करोड रु० था।

(ग) 1974-75 के दौरान किये जाने वाले आयातो का अनुमानित मूल्य 320 करोड रु० के आसपास होगा।

औद्योगिक विकास के लिये पश्चिम जर्मनी से प्राप्त हुआ ऋण और सहायता

5102. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार को पश्चिम जर्मनी से औद्योगिक विकास के लिये 1971-72 1972-73 और 1973-74 के वित्तीय वर्षों मे कितनी राशि का अनुदान और ऋण प्राप्त हुआ, और

(ख) इस प्रकार प्राप्त हुए ऋणो पर अदा की जाने वाली ब्याज की दर क्या है और इस बारे मे सामान्य शर्तें क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) (क) और (ख) **अनुदान** 1971-72 से 1973-74 की अवधि के दौरान (अब तक) जर्मन सघीय गणराज्य से औद्योगिक विकास के लिये कोई विशिष्ट अनुदान प्राप्त नही हुआ है।

ऋण इस अवधि मे किये गये ऋण करारो के अनुसार जर्मन सघीय गणराज्य द्वारा 1971-72 से 1973-74 की अवधि तक (अब तक) औद्योगिक विकास के लिये विशेष रूप से दिये गये ऋणो की रकम कुल मिलाकर 23.206 करोड ड्यूश मार्क (यानी 70 55 करोड रुपये) बैठती है। ये ऋण परस्पर, स्वीकृत औद्योगिक परियोजनाओ के लिये वस्तुओ और सेवाओ के आयात के वित्त पोषण के लिए विभिन्न पूजीगत वस्तुओ और सम्बद्ध सेवाओ के आयात के लिये, और भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम, भारतीय ऋण निवेश निगम तथा राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम द्वारा भारत मे मध्यम और लघु उद्यमो को पूजीगत वस्तुओ और सम्बद्ध सेवाओ के आयात के प्रयोजनार्थ विदेशी मुद्रा के उप-ऋण दिये जाने के लिये है।

उपर्युक्त राशियो मे वह वस्तु सहायता और ऋण मे राहत देने के लिये दिये गये उधार शामिल नही है जो इस अवधि के दौरान पश्चिमी जर्मनी ने दिये है क्योकि वस्तु सहायता ऋण मौजूदा उत्पादन क्षमता का अधिक अच्छा उपयोग करने के लिये है और ऋण सहायता के लिये दिये जाने वाले उधारो का वस्तुओ और सेवाओ के आयात से सीधा सम्बन्ध नही होता।

कुल 23 206 करोड ड्यूश मार्क (यानी 70 55 करोड रुपये) के ऋण में से उधार की शर्तें नीचे दी गई है —

कुल 14 206 करोड ड्यूश मार्क (यानी 43 19 करोड रुपये) के ऋण के लिये वापसी अदायगी 30 वर्षों मे की जानी है जिसमे छूट की अवधि 8 वर्ष होगी और ब्याज 2 5 वार्षिक दर से अदा किया जायेगा, कुल 2 करोड ड्यूश मार्क (यानी 6 08 करोड रुपये) के ऋण के लिये वापसी अदायगी 30 वर्षों मे की जानी है जिसमे छूट की अवधि 7 वर्ष होगी और ब्याज की अदायगी 2 75 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की औसत दर से की जाएगी और कुल 7 करोड ड्यूश मार्क (यानी 21 28 करोड रुपये) के शेष ऋणो के लिये वापसी अदायगी 30 वर्षों से अधिक अवधि में की जानी है जिसमे छूट की अवधि

10 वर्ष होगी और ब्याज की अदायगी 2.0 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से की जाएगी।

टिप्पणी. उपर्युक्त उत्तर में ड्यूश मार्क के बराबर को रुपयों मे राशि का वर्तमान विनिमय दर अर्थात 1 ड्यूश मार्क = 3.04 रुपये से हिसाब लगाया गया है।

DEVELOPMENT WORKS AT TRIVANDRUM AIRPORT

5103. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made in the development works undertaken at the Trivandrum Airport; and

(b) the broad outlines of development works to be undertaken at this airport and the total amount sanctioned for this purpose during 1974-75 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAI BAHADUR) : (a) Work on expansion of the existing terminal building and construction of a new customs block is in an advanced stage and is expected to be completed by August, 1974.

(b) Proposals for further development of the main runway and strengthening of apron and taxi track are under consideration.

The budget estimates for 1974-75 include a provision of Rs. 6.18 lakhs for development works at Trivandrum.

मध्य प्रदेश को सूखा राहत अनुदान में कटौती

5104. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि गत वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान हुए व्यय का भुगतान किये बिना सूखा/राहत अनुदान में किसी भी प्रकार की कटौती करना उचित नहीं है; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को राहत कार्यों के लिये गत वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत पूरी राशि दी गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, नही।

(ख) 1972 मे सूखे के कारण राहत सम्बन्धी उपायो के लिये 1972-73 और 1973-74 में दी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय सहायता, केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा केन्द्रीय सहायता योग्य व्यय के सम्बन्ध मे दी जाने वाली सिफारिशो पर निर्भर होगी। दल की सिफारिशो की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है। फिलहाल, राज्य सरकारो को 1972-73 और 1973-74 में सूखा सबंधी राहत व्यय के लिये "खाते" के आधार पर 4 करोड़ रुपये दे दिये गये है।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को दिये गये मध्य अवधि तथा अल्प अवधि के ऋणों की राशि

5105. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कृषको को दिये गये मध्यावधिक और अल्पावधिक ऋणो की कुल राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) अब तक कुल कितनी राशि वसूल की जा चुकी है और कितनी राशि बकाया है, और

(ग) राशि वसूल करने के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये अल्पावधिक और मध्यावधिक ऋणों तथा जून, 1972, जून, 1973 तथा सितम्बर

1973 को बकाया ऋणो का ब्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है —

(लाख रुपयो मे)

	अल्पावधिक	मध्यावधिक/ दीर्घावधिक	जोड
जून, 1972 के अन्त मे	161 02	555 84	516 86
*जून, 1973	209 18	483 01	692 19
*सितम्बर 1973	193 49	580 12	773 61

*अनन्तिम

(ख) जून, 1973 को समाप्त 12 महीनो की अवधि मे कृषि के लिये दिये गये प्रत्यक्ष अग्रिमो के सम्बन्ध मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा 149 91 लाख रुपये की रकम वसूल की गई थी । जून, 1973 को बहुत अर्से से बकाया राशि 226 30 लाख रुपया थी । (आकडे अनन्तिम है)

(ग) बैंक सामान्यत काफी समय मे बकाया ऋणो के बारे मे ऋण कर्ताओ से सम्पर्क स्थापित करके तथा उन्हे ऋण चुकाने के बारे मे रजामद करके रकमे वसूल करने की कोशिश करते है । यदि आवश्यकता हो तो ऋण कर्ताओ और उनके जमाननियो के नाम अगर कोई हो, नोटिस और अनुस्मारक दिये जाते है ।

जब ये उपाय असफल हो जाते है तो दीवानी मुकदमो के जरिये बैंक के पास बन्धक/गिरवी रखी गयी मूर्त परिसम्पत्तियो से ऋण वसूल करने के लिये कानूनी कार्रवाही की जाती है । तलवार समिति द्वारा जिस आदर्श विधेयक की सिफारिश की गयी थी उसके आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने हाल मे एक विधेयक पास किया है । अन्य बातो के साथ-साथ इस अधिनियम मे यह भी व्यवस्था है कि बैंक राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियो के जरिये बैंक के पास रेहन रखी गयी फसल या अन्य उपज या अन्य चल परिसम्पत्ति को जप्त करा सकता है और उसे बेच सकता है । इसी प्रकार की कार्रवाई, ऋण कर्ता को नोटिस देने के बाद अचल परिसम्पत्तियो के सम्बन्ध मे भी की जा सकती है । अत इस राज्य के बैंको के लिये अब, काफी अर्से से बकाया रकमो को वसूल करने के लिये एक सरल तरीका अपनाना सम्भव हो सकेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलना

5106. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको ने मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे अपनी नई शाखाए खोलने की स्वीकृति दे दी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो पूर्व निमाड जिले के किन-किन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे नई शाखाए खोली जा रही हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) . (क) और (ख) . भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के निदेश के अनुसरण में वाणिज्यक बैंक अपनी शाखा विस्तार की तीन वर्ष तक जारी रहने वाली योजनायें बनाते है । कुछ बैंको द्वारा 1974-76 की तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिये योजनाये को अभी अन्तिम रूप देना है ।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि दिसम्बर, 1973 के अन्त तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में से एक बैंक अर्थात् बैंक आफ इंडिया के पास पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले के ग्रामीण केन्द्रों में दो कार्यालय खोलने के लाइसेंस थे। आशा है जल्दी ही ये दोनों कार्यालय खुल जायेंगे।

DEMAND BY EMPLOYEES OF ALL INDIA HANDICRAFT BOARD

5107 SHRI M C DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2909 on the 30th November, 1973 regarding wages paid at low rates to employees of All India Handicrafts Board and state

(a) how many regular posts have been created so far,

(b) how much time Government propose to take to regularise the posts of those employees who have completed more than 8 years of service on daily wages, and

(c) the action taken by Government on the demands of the employees of All India Handicrafts Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The Unstarred Question No 2909 answered in the Lok Sabha on 30-11-1973 related to only the Regional Design and Development Centre, New Delhi on the All India Handicrafts Board. The demand of the employees of that Centre can be met only by creation of some regular posts and this aspect is under examination by the Work Study Unit of the Government. Action to create some regular posts is awaiting completion of this examination and no such posts has been created so far.

SYSTEM OF SINGLE STITCHING OF CURRENCY NOTES

5108. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the system of single stitching of currency notes of different denominations have been introduced instead of double stitching; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and how far the new system has proved successful ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Currency note packets are normally subjected to a single wire stitch. The question of introducing this arrangement in modification of the normal system does not, therefore, arise. The arrangement has proved to be satisfactory

LOSS SUFFERED BY INDIAN AIRLINES DURING 1973

5109 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the loss suffered by Indian Airlines during the year 1973, and

(b) the reasons for the loss and the steps taken by Government to check the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) . (a) and (b). Indian Airlines made a profit of Rs 0.75 lakhs during the financial year 1972-73 It is estimated that the Corporation will incur a loss of Rs. 4 91 crores during 1973-74. The reasons are :

(i) Grounding of the entire fleet of HS-748 aircraft during September/October, 1973 for rectification of some technical problems.

(ii) Lock-out declared from 24-11-73.

(iii) Steep increase in fuel prices in June and November, 1973 and in March, 1974.

Indian Airlines has taken a number of measures to improve its operational efficiency and increase productivity to the extent possible. These measures are expected to improve its financial position in future years However, there are factors over which there is very little control.

MANGALORE AIRPORT

5110. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mangalore Airport gets overcrowded at the time of landing of plane, and

(b) the steps taken to add to the available space in the airport for the convenience of the waiting passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The existing terminal building at Mangalore aerodrome is being extended to meet the growing traffic needs. The work is expected to be completed soon

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS OF HOTELS

5111. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the particulars of the foreign exchange earnings of private and public sector hotels in the country during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : A statement showing the amount of foreign exchange surrendered by hotels during each of the last three years as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India is attached.

Statement

Amount of foreign exchange surrendered by hotels to the RBI during 1971, 1972 *and* 1973

Total Foreign Exchange Earnings (Rs in thousands)

Period	1971			1972			1973		
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
January to September	N A	N A.	14506 2	N A	N A	15212 1	8606 0	41642 0	50248 0
October	N A	N A.	N A.	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A.
November & December	N A.	N A	3251 1	N A	N A	10333 5	N A	N A	N A

N.A.— Not available.

PROPOSALS TO SET UP CHEAP HOTELS IN THE COUNTRY

5112 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR . Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state .

(a) the main features of the proposals under the consideration of Government to set up cheap hotels in the country or to encourage private parties to set up cheap hotels in the country; and

(b) when a final decision on the proposals is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b) Hotels on the approved list of the Department of Tourism are approved specifically from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists In view of this, hotel projects planned to cater to the needs of foreign tourists both in public and private sectors have to conform to certain minimum standards prescribed by the Department of Tourism for different categories of hotels. The tariff in these hotels depends on the standard of service and amenities provided in the hotel. However, the Department of Tourism is putting up a number of projects as supplementary accommodation for the middle and low income tourists in the form of Youth Hostels, Tourist Bungalows, Forest Lodges, Motel-*cum*-Reception Centres and Camping Sites at a number of places in the country. The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, also has plans for

the construction of motels at a number of places of tourist interest in addition to the expansion of some of its existing travellers' lodges.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AERODROMES DURING FOURTH PLAN

5113. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number and location of new aerodromes constructed during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): During the Fourth Plan period construction of two aerodromes at Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh) and Barapuni (Assam) was taken up. The aerodrome at Tirupati has already been completed and commissioned and the one at Barapani is expected to be ready during 1974.

PRODUCTION OF CONTROLLED VARIETIES OF CLOTH

5114. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been some cases when Government's orders were not obeyed by the textile mills to produce the controlled varieties of cloth and they are even prepared to pay the penalty rather than to produce the controlled varieties of cloth; and

(b) if so, the names of such mills and the steps Government have taken to ensure adequate production of controlled varieties of cloth ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The production of controlled cloth by the organised sector of the cotton textile industry is carried out under a voluntary understanding between Government and industry which stipulates that the industry will produce 400 million sq. metres of controlled varieties of cloth per annum. The Indian Cotton Mills' Federation which is responsible for coordinating the production of the mills, has imposed a millwise obligation by virtue of which 12% of their packed production has to be delivered as controlled cloth. The mills are permitted to get the controlled cloth produced on their behalf by other mills. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has stipulated that a mill which does not fulfil its obligation either itself or through another mill has to pay to the Federation a penalty of Re. 1 per sq. metre.

In the second half of 1972, there was a shortfall of 36 million sq. metres in the production of controlled cloth. Similarly in the first quarter of 1973, there was further shortfall of 36 million sq. metres. However, the industry produced during the April-June 1973 quarter 146 million sq. metres against the normal target of 100 million sq. metres and thus made good 46 million sq. metres of its previous shortfall. During July-September, 1973, the Industry produced 100.04 million sq. metres of controlled cloth. During the last quarter of 1973, there has again been a shortfall in production of about 33 million sq. metres. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has been requested to ensure that the shortfalls as on 31-12-73 are made up in the following period.

(b) Since the obligation to produce controlled cloth has been undertaken by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation for the industry as a whole, Government have no information about the names of the individual mills which have defaulted in their individual obligation to produce controlled cloth. However, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has advised its member mills to fulfil their respective obligations.

मध्यप्रदेश में संस्थाओं/व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

5115. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने मध्य प्रदेश के संस्थानों या व्यक्तियों को अब तक कितना ऋण दिया है;

(ख) इन ऋणों में सबसे अधिक राशि के प्रथम दस ऋणों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऋणों की वापस अदायगी का ढंग क्या है तथा क्या इसकी वसूली उचित ढंग से हो रही है अथवा नहीं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से जो दिसम्बर, 1971 और दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार के संबन्ध में है, यह पता चलता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में, इन तारीखों को 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के बकाया अग्रिमों की राशि क्रमशः 53.04 करोड रुपया और 63.30 करोड रुपया थी ।

(ख) और (ग) बैंकिंग कम्पनी (उपक्रमों का अभिग्रहण और अन्तरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 13 (1) के अनुसार तथा बैंकों में प्रचलित तरीकों और प्रथाओं के अनुसार अलग-अलग व्यक्ति के सम्बन्ध में सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती ।

BACKING OUT BY IRAN FROM COMMITMENT OF PRCHASE OF COTTON CLOTH

5116. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran has gone back on its commitment to purchase 50 million metres of cotton cloth this year from India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the loss suffered in this bargain ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There was no such commitment.

(b) Does not arise.

UTILISATION OF LOAN SANCTIONED BY WORLD BANK

5117. **SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a bulk of the 25 million dollars credit sanctioned by World Bank still remains to be utilised, while the manufacturers are badly in need of foreign exchange for import of inputs and machinery; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The credit of about Rs. 18.75 crores (US $ 25 million) obtained from the International Development Association is for the purpose of assisting the Industrial Development Bank of India in financing projects, in the small and medium scale industrial sectors, which need imported machinery. The closing date of the credit is June 30, 1977. But by now import applications for about Rs. 7 crores have been cleared for a number of projects under the credit; in respect of these projects, loans to the extent of about Rs. 5.15 crores have been sanctioned by the State Financial Corporations and refinancing of these loans to the extent of about Rs. 2.35 crores has been sanctioned by the IDBI. Other loan applications for projects for which clearance for import machinery has been given are at various stages of processing in the SFCs and the IDBI. Orders for equipments have been placed by the entrepreneurs with the foreign suppliers and the supplies are expected to commence shortly. The utilisation of the credit amount which is related to actual expenditures is expected to begin within the next few months

EXPORT OF BANANAS TO USSR

5119. **SHRI LAMBODAR BALIAR** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian banana is being exported to the USSR for some time past; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the quantity sent every year and the foreign exchange earned therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). During 1965-66 and 1966-67, India exported bananas to USSR to the tune of Rs. 6.95 lakhs and Rs. 43.57 lakhs respectively. But since it is a perishable commodity, its export had to be stopped after the closure of the Suez Canal.

AIR CRASHES AT PALAM AIRPORT DURING 1973-74

5120. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of air crashes at Palam Airport and its surroundings during 1973-74;

(b) the number of lives lost and property damaged in each accident;

(c) the reasons for these accidents; and

(d) what measures are being contemplated to prevent such frequent occurrences ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is attached

(d) The following are among the preventive steps that have been taken :

(i) All the Commanders of Indian Airlines were subjected to special and rigorous proficiency checks and those who did not meet the grade are not being rostered to fly as Commanders.

(ii) A system of pre-flight medical checks was introduced by Indian Airlines at the four maior airports to ensure that the provisions of Aircraft Rules regarding consumption of alcohol are not violated.

(iii) A system was introduced whereby the pilots have to personally take the pre-flight briefing at the Movement Control before each flight.

(iv) A system of surprise checks during flight by Regional Operations Manager was introduced by Indian Airlines to keen a watch over the observance of the prescribed procedures and regulations by the flying crew.

(v) Pilots have been warned against making any approach below specified minimum "runway-visual-range" conditions.

Measures for procurement and installations of addiional landintg and monitoring aids (Precision Approach Radar Cat. II lighting etc.) have been initiated. These would enable aircraft to land in lower weather conditions.

Statement

There were only two accidents at Palam Airport and its surroundings during 1973-74 *viz.* one to an Indian Airlines Boeing 737 on 31st May, 1973 and the others to a Lufthansa, Boeing 707 aircraft on 20th December, 1973. Their details are indicated below:—

Sl. No	Date, Owner, Aircraft Type	Loss of Lives		Extent of damage	Reasons for the accident
		Passenger	Crew		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	31st May 1973 Indian Airlines Boeing 737	43	5	The aircraft was a total loss. (The aircraft was insured for Rs 350 lakh of which Rs. 300 lakh have been recovered from LIC and the collection of the balance is being pursued).	(*i*) Incorrect decision by Capt Nair to undertake an instrument approach to land when the reported visibility was well below the laid down minima and violate the stipulated MDA (Minimum Decision Altitude) without having established visual contact with the runway.
				An amount of Rs. 18.405 has been	(*ii*) Descent by Capt Nair to too low an

1	2	3	4	5	6
				paid by Indian Airlines to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking for damage to overhead power lines which amount has been reimbursed to Indian Airlines by the Insurers.	altitude dangerously below the O.C.I. (Obstruction Clearance Limit) in violation of laid down rules due to his complete lack of altitude awareness. (*ii*) Contravention of approved flight procedure/drill by Capt Nair by lowering flaps to 40 without sighting runway on NDB (Non Directional Beacon) let down.
2.	20th December 1973 Lufthansa Boeing 707	.	.	Damage to the Middle Marker hut and equipment therein estimated at Rs 41,000.	The accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry headed by a Judge of the Delhi High Court

ISSUE OF NEW GOLD DEALERS' LICENCES

5121. SHRI NAGESHWAR DWIVEDI: SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria on which a number of gold dealers' licences have been given to persons other than certified goldsmiths in various towns of the country.

(b) the number of applications rejected or granted to persons other than certified goldsmiths and old licences withdrawn during the last three years in Delhi, year-wise;

(c) the turnover of gold by the registered gold dealers in Delhi during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) if the turnover is increasing every year the reasons for not issuing new gold dealers' licences to persons other than certified goldsmiths, accordingly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Matters to which regard shall be had before issuing Gold Dealers' licences have been prescribed in the Gold Control (Licensing of Dealers) Rules, 1969 framed under section 27(6) of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968.

(b) During the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 the number of cases where applications for grant of gold dealers licence from persons other than certified goldsmiths were rejected were 8, 19 and 13 respectively, and the number of cases where such applications were granted were 19, 5 and 6 respectively. During these three years, 2, 4 and 3 licences respectively were surrendered voluntarily. Besides, in 61 cases renewal of the licence for the year 1973 was refused on the ground that the turnover in the 12 months preceding the date of application for renewal was too low. Of these, in 18 cases renewal has been permitted by the appellate authority and 12 more appeals are pending decision.

(c) The turnover of the licensed gold dealers in Delhi during the last three years is as follows :

1971	1972	1973
(Kg.)	(Kg.)	(Kg.)
5,605	5,946	5,277

(d) The turnover is not increasing every year. A new gold dealer's licence may be granted because of transfer of business of a licensed dealer by succession or other-

wise. In regard to grant of licences on the basis of the turnover, a licence granted in a particular year would take into account the turnover of all the dealers in the three years preceding the year in which the application is made, and not necessarily the turnover in the year in which the licence is granted.

उत्तर प्रदेश में दौरा करने के लिये प्रयोग में लाए गए हेलीकोप्टर

5122. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कितने राज्यों के पास हेलीकोप्टर हैं ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां राज्य सरकार के इन हेलीकोप्टरों का दौरा करने के लिये प्रयोग किया गया था; और

(ग) उनका खर्च किस दल ने वहन किया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों ने हिन्दुस्तान एरोनाटिक्स लि० से एक-एक 'एलाउट' iii हेलिकोप्टर खरीदा है ।

(ख) और (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि हेलिकोप्टर का प्रयोग मुख्यत: राज्य सरकार के कार्य के लिये किया जाता है और इस कार्य के संबंध में हेलिकोप्टर जिन-जिन स्थानों पर जाता है उनकी सूची संलग्न है । राज्य सरकार ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि जनवरी और फरवरी, 1974 में कुछ दिनों के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी ने हेलिकोप्टर किराये पर लिया था और इसके लिये उन्होंने किराये की अग्रिम राशि के रूप में दो लाख रुपये जमा कराये थे ।

विवरण

आजमगढ़, बहराईच, बलिया, बमरौली, बांदा, बरेली, बस्ती, बिजनौर, चिल्ला, (फतहपुर), दिल्ली, देवरिया, घाघराघाट, गोंडा, गोरखपुर, हमीरपुर, जोनपुर, कानपुर, लखनऊ, नैनी (इलाहाबाद), ओबरा, उरई, उन्नाव, वाराणसी ।

SUBMISSION OF MEMORANDUM BY BIHAR STATE SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

5123. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the month of February last, when the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India visited Patna, a memorandum was submitted to him on behalf of the Bihar State Small Industries Development Association; and

(b) the reaction of Government on the issues raised therein ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Commercial banks, particularly the public sector banks, have been endeavouring to reduce the regional imbalances in matter of availability of banking facilities. Greater emphasis is now being laid by them on opening branches in under-banked States/Regions and in rural/semi-urban areas. As a result, the total number of commercial bank offices in Bihar has gone up from 214 on the eve of bank nationalisation 656 as at the end of December, 1973. The proportion of rural branches to the total number of branches in Bihar State has also risen sharply, from 17 per cent to 40 per cent over this period.

The utilisation of credit in any given region is linked to the general level of economic activity and the availability of infrastructural facilities like power, transport, communications, etc. in that region. Banks, on their part are, however, endeavouring to increase the flow of their credit to small borrowers in the priority sectors, including the small scale industries. To facilitate larger flow of bank credit to smaller borrowers, banks have simplified their loan application forms, rationalised their lending procedures, liberalised/relaxed their security requirements and effected greater delegation of powers to the lower levels.

In Bihar, the outstanding advances of public sector banks to the priority sectors have increased from Rs. 4.7 crores as at the end of June, 1969, to Rs. 40.45 crores as at the end of June, 1973. The outstanding amount of advances to the small scale industry in the State has increased from Rs. 3.3 crores to Rs. 15.2 crores.

One of the suggestions made by the Association is that uniform rates of interest should be charged by the different banks. The rates of interest are determined by several factors such as cost of raising deposits and their deployment, the purpose of the advance, the repayment schedule etc. Since these factors vary from bank to bank and account to account, it is not practicable to lay down absolutely uniform rates of interest for all loans by all banks and for all purposes.

REVISION OF POLICY REGARDING EXPORT OF SILVER BULLION, SILVER SALTS AND CHEMICALS

5124. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revised their policy regarding the export of silver bullion, silver salts and chemicals; and

(b) if so, particulars of the revised policy and reasons for such revision ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the public notice issued by the Export Trade Control authorities is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-6581/74). The decision to allow export of silver has been taken with a view to earn foreign exchange availing of the opportunity of the very high ruling price of silver in the international market.

EXPORT OF SILVER BULLION SHEETS AND PLATES

5125. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to permit the export of silver bullion sheets and plates which have not undergone any process of manufacture subsequent to rolling; and

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the public notice issued by the Export Trade Control authorities is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-6582/74). The decision to allow export of silver has been taken with a view to earn foreign exchange availing of the opportunity of the very high ruling price of silver in the international market.

SUPPLY OF IRON ORE TO E.E.C. COUNTRIES

5126. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :
SHRI FATESINGH RAO GEAKWAD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big order for the supply of iron ore has been received from E.E.C. countries;

(b) if so, the broad features of the order; and

(c) the mode of payment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) to (c). MMTC has concluded contracts for supply of 16 lakh tons of various grades of iron ore for shipment to E.E.C. countries during September 1973 to May 1975. The payments against these supplies will be in Pounds Sterling for sales to U.K. and German Deutsche Mark for sales to other E.E.C. countries.

IMPACT OF P.L. 480 FUNDS ON INDIA'S RESOURCES

5127. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the impact of agreement on PL-480 and other funds signed between India and U.S.A. on the resources position of the country in the next five years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The scheme for the settlement of the U.S. rupee holdings in India includes a grant to the

Government of India of Rs. 1664 crores and this is to be attributed to development projects already included in the Fifth Five Year Plan over a period of five years. Approximately Rs. 333 crores will be so attributed in each year of the Fifth Five Year Plan and as this attribution does not mean any additionality of expenditure there can be no inflationary impact on this account. From the balances (Rs. 862.1 crores) left with the U.S. Embassy, expenditure will be incurred each year by the U.S. Embassy in accordance with the established procedure and it has been further agreed that such expenditure would not be in excess of the average of the expenditure during the three years preceding June 1972, only providing for some allowance for increase in prices. For the year 1974-75, as provided in the Budget, withdrawals for U.S. expenditure are estimated at Rs. 45.92 crores.

DEPUTATION PERIOD OF PERSONNEL MANAGER OF I.T.D.C.

5128. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the deputation period of the Personnel Manager of India Tourism Development Corporation expired on 30th January, 1973; and

(b) if so, on what basis his deputation period has been extended for another year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The erstwhile Personnel Manager of India Tourism Development Corporation who is a permanent employee of the Indian Railways, was appointed with effect from 30-1-1971. His parent Department initially retained his lien for two years which ended on 29-1-1973. The lien was subsequently extended by another year i.e. upto 29-1-1974 in accordance with the extant orders. On the expiry of his extended lien, the Persnnel Manager applied for four months' leave pending reversion and the leave has been graned by he Ministry of Railways. It is not proposed to extend his term any further.

REPORT OF ASIAN COCONUT COMMUNITY

5129. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the report of Asian Coconut Community stating that a revision of the coconut industry's order of priorities is needed in negotiating with the developed countries; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report points out that it is of greater importance to the Coconut industry that, greater attention be directed in our trade negotiations with developed countries for assurance that our share in their markets be protected and guaranteed.

GROWTH OF BLACK MONEY DUE TO USE OF FAULTY WEIGHTS

5130. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether use of faulty weights in the country has created Rs. 9,000 crores of black money; and

(b) what steps are being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The weights and Measures (Law Revision) Committee has estimated that the loss to the public and the government on account of incorrect weights and measures over a five year period is Rs. 9,000 crores.

(b) That Committee has proposed in its revised Draft Central and State Legislation, deterrent punishment for offenders including imprisonment for second or subsequent offences. The proposed draft Central legislation is under examination of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce.

SETTING UP OF AN INTERNATIONAL COTTON FOUNDATION

5131. SHRI VEKARIA :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether United Nations Development Programme has sent any proposal to

India for an International Cotton Foundation;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has sent to the Government of India a copy of the UNDP Administrator's Fact Finding Mission's Report on an Integrated Programme for Cotton Research and Development, and requested that the views of the Government of India thereon might be communicated to them in order to facilitate consideration of the extent to which and the manner in which UNDP could offer assistance in this matter. The report is included on the agenda of the plenary meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee to be held in London next month.

The Mission has indicated the need for concerted action to face the competition of man-made fibres, and has recommended that an integrated programme for Cotton Research and Development be formulated and carried out at the national, regional and international levels.

At the international level the Mission has recommended the establishment of an International Cotton Research Institute. It has also suggested the establishment of an International Cotton Foundation in which the international community and the major cotton growing countries would participate. The proposed Foundation would administer the funds entrusted to it by the internaional community, the developing countries and such developed countries as wish to be associated with the endeavour.

The UNDP Mission's report as a whole is under examination by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the other Ministries concerned.

STEPS TO REDRESS GRIEVANCES OF HARIJAN EMPLOYEES IN AKBAR HOTEL

5132. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Harijan employees of Akbar Hotel presented a memorandum in November, 1973 to the General Manager;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Some Harijan Employees of the House Keeping Department of Akbar Hotel submitted a representation in which they complained of increased work-load and made some vague allegations against the Officer-in-charge of the House-keeping Department.

(c) The General Manager of the Hotel had a meetmg with the signatories when some of them informed him in writing that they were not aware of the real contents of the representation. They,, however, stated that a typed letter in English had been brought to them for signature and they were told that it was regarding their promotion and increments. The allegations made in it were found to be without substance

SMUGGLING OF ADULTERATED CHINESE MARIJUANA FROM NEPAL

5133. SHRI P. M. MEHTA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether a huge quantity of adulterated Chinese marijuana has been smuggled into New Delhi from Nepal and is being distributed among youths around Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Although there have been cases when marijuana (ganja) coming from Nepal has been seized, the Government has no information that adulterated Chinese marijuana has been smuggled into New Delhi from Nepal and is being distributed among youths around Delhi University.

(b) All the enforcement agencies of the States and Central Government, i.e., Police, Excise, Central Excise, Customs, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Border Security Force, Central Bureau of Investigation, Railway Protecton Force who are charged with the responsibility of suppression of illicit traffic remain alert. Besides patrol-

ling on the Indo-Nepal Border, the watch also extends to the known centres of smuggling in the interior.

SMUGGLING OF WATCHES INTO INDIA

5134. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly five million watches are smuggled into India annually and as a result thereof there is an outflow of nearly Rs. 100 crores in foreign exchange every year; and

(b) the action taken by Government to check this outflow of foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) There are no reliable means of estimating the number of watches that are smuggled into India annually or the loss of foreign exchange as a result of such smuggling However, from the following figures of seizures of watches during the last four years, it can be said that watches are being smuggled into India on a large scale :

Year	No.	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1970 . .	2,48,492	241
1971 . .	3,21,313	318
1972 . .	3,35,130	356
1973 . .	2,45,312	250

(b) The following steps are being taken by Customs authorities to check smuggling of goods including watches.

Systematic collection and follow up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Addl. Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. The Customs Act, 1962 was amended in 1969 making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import of certain commodities and facilitating their detection. Recently, the Customs Act, 1962 has been further amended to provide more severe punishments for smuggling offences and to plug loopholes.

The question of augmenting anti-smuggling staff and acquisition of fast sea-going launches is under active consideration. The position is kept under constant review.

PURCHASE OF JUTE BY I.C.I. IN ORISSA DURING 1973-74

5135. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has been able to purchase adequate quantity of jute produced in Orissa during 1973-74;

(b) whether a lot of jute produced in Kendrapara area in Orissa is yet lying unsold; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Procurement operation of raw jute in Orissa on behalf of JCI was entrusted in consultation with State Government to Danpur Jute Cooperating Marketing Society which is reported to have purchased 16,540 bales upto 6th March, 1974.

(b) A small quantity of jute is reported to be available still with the bigger growers but the exact quantity is not ascertainable.

(c) Instructions have been issued by the J.C.I. to continue the purchase operations.

SUPPLY OF LEATHER SHOES TO SOVIET UNION BY S.T.C.

5136. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation has recently signed a pact with Soviet Union for the supply of leather shoes and if so the broad outlines thereof; and

(b) whether the Russian Government has shown its satisfaction about India's performances in previous shoes supplies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The S.T.C. has entered into two constracts with the U.S.S.R. buyers for export of leather shoes for a total of 6 lakh pairs. The total value of the contract is Rs. 2.29 crores and delivery of shoes is to be completed by June, 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir.

ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPORT PRODUDTION ZONE AT SANTA CRUZ, BOMBAY.

5137. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an export promotion zone has been established at Santa Cruz near Bombay;

(b) what are the conditions prescribed for opening factories in this zone;

(c) which factories have been opened in this zone so far and what is their capacity of export earning; and

(d) how many more are permitted to be opened and how many more can be accommodated in this zone ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The units in the Zone will have to export their entire production. Applications for setting up units in the zone are considered on the merits of each case taking into account the likely foreign exchange earnings, value added content of the product, overseas marketing arrangements made, etc.

(c) and (d). The Zone can accommodate about 100 manufacturing or processing units. So far, 29 applications for setting up units in the zone, with an annual export potential of about Rs. 42 crores on optimum utilisation of their capacity, have been approved. They are yet to commence production.

LOSS INCURRED BY M.M.T.C. ON THE IMPORT OF DIAMONDS

5138. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has recently incurred heavy loss on the import of diamonds; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE OFFERED BY I.D.B.I. FOR EXECUTION OF COAL BASED INDUSTRIES

5139. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has offered to give financial assistance for the execution of several coal based industries in the country;

(b) the total amount of financial assistance offered; and

(c) the industries that will be covered by the assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Industrial Development Bank of India has not made any special announcement offering financial assistance for the execution of coal based industries in the country. It has, however, been following a very flexible policy in extending assistance to any industrial project that satisfies the basic criteria of viability, managerial competence, technical feasibility, economic soundness etc. It has extended assistance to a large number of units using coal as the principal fuel. Its attitude in financing projects has been sympathetic and any project which involves adoption of new techniques or processes receives its close attention.

MONEY ADVANCED BY NATIONALISED BANKS TO AGRICULTURISTS IN KERALA

5140. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the money so far advanced by the nationalised banks in the State of Kerala to the agriculturists during the year 1973-74 and amount earmarked for the year 1974-75; and

(b) the amount invested so far in the industries in private and public sectors by the nationalised banks in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The total agricultural advances (Direct & Indirect) by public sector banks in the State of Kerala outstanding as at the end of June, 1973 were Rs. 14.95 crores. As lending for agriculture is largely dependent upon local potential, the availability of infrastructure, seasonal conditions and the organisational set up of the bank branches, banks do not and cannot ear-mark in advance a predetermined amount for agricultural lending for each State.

(b) Advances granted by public sector banks in Kerala State to industries and outstanding as at the end of December, 1972 were Rs. 62.30 crores. Details regarding the amount of advances made respectively to industries in the private and public sectors are not separately available.

INVESTMENT OF MORE MONEY BY L.I.C. IN BACKWARD AREAS OF KERALA DURING 1974-75

5141. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation has any fresh proposal under consideration to invest more money in the backward areas of Kerala during 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). L.I.C.'s investment Budget for Kerala State for the financial year 1974-75 will be prepared at the commencement of that financial year. The bulk of L.I.C.'s investment in the States are made through the medium of various state level agencies which alone can decide as to how much of the funds made available by the LIC should be spent in the backward areas.

NEW BRANCHES OF NATIONALISED BANKS PROPOSED TO BE OPENED IN KERALA

5142. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new branches of nationalised banks proposed to be opened during the current year in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the names of the banks which have applied for the licences to open new branches ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the directive of the Reserve Bank, Commercial banks now formulate three year rolling plans for branch expansion. The preparation of the branch expansion plans for the three year period 1974-76, has been taken in hand and is yet to be completed by some of the banks. The Reserve Bank of India has indicated that tentative plans of Indian Overseas Bank, Indian bank and Canara Bank visualize the opening of 16 more offices at rural and semi-urban centres in Kerala, during the current year. The Reserve Bank of India has also reported that seven nationalised banks, viz., Central Bank of India, Bank of India, Canara Bank, Union Bank of India, Syndicate Bank, Dena Bank and Indian Bank, had, as at the end of December 1973, licences/allotments for opening 20 offices in Kerala. These offices are also expected to be opened in the near future.

CREDIT ADVANCED BY NATIONALISED BANKS TO RURAL INDUSTRIES IN KERALA

5143. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of credit advanced by nationalised banks to rural industries in Kerala after nationalisation of Banks upto January, 1974; and

(b) if no amount has been advanced; the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : (a) and (b). The outstanding advances of the pub-

lic sector banks to small scale industries, including rural industries, in Kerala State as at the end of September, 1973 amounted to Rs. 39.34 crores (provisional).

WITHDRAWAL OF CASH ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORT OF GALVANISED TRANSMISSION

5144. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn from 23rd February, 1974 the assistance allowed for the export of galvanised transmission line towers made of mild steel; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). As a result of review undertaken on the basis of cost study, Cash compensatory support on transmission line towers, galvanised (mild steel) has been withdrawn w.e.f. the 23rd February, 1974.

U.S. RUPEE HOLDINGS IN INDIA

5145. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether U.S. Government has conveyed its desire to the Government of India to write off some more rupee holdings after the signing of the agreement on 18th February, 1974;

(b) to what extent the U.S. has agreed to write off the holdings; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

INCREASED AID FROM NETHERLANDS

5146. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dutch Government has decided to increase the quantum of aid to India this year; and

(b) if so, the extent of increase and the amount of total aid to be given by the Dutch Government during 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) ,Yes Sir.

(b) The Netherlands Government has proposed to extend aid for the amount of Dfl 82 million (Rs. 18.39 crores)* for 1974/75. This represents an increase of a little over 20 per cent over the aid of Dfl 68 million (Rs. 15.25 crores)* extended for 1973/74.

SCHEMES FOR PROVIDING MOTOR LAUNCHES AT VARIOUS LAKES FOR TOURISTS

5147. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make any provision for motor launches for tourists at various lakes in the country;

(b) if so, the number of motor launches likely to be provided for each lake alongwith the names of the States in which the said lakes are located;

(c) the dates since when these schemes have been initiated in the case of each one of these lakes; and

(d) the likely dates by which the motor launches would be provided in other lakes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) and (b). It is proposed to provide two launches each at Gobindsagar in Himachal Pradesh and Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh. In addition, it is also proposed to operate one launch to ferry passengers between Kanyakumari shore and Vivekananda Rock.

(c) The schemes for the provision of launches at Nagarjunasagar and Gobindsagar lakes were taken up in June 1969 and that at Kanyakumari in August, 1971.

(d) There is no proposal at present to provided lauches at any other leak.

*At the Central rate of exchange.

PROPOSALS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST SPOTS IN NORTH-WESTERN STATES BY I.T.D.C.

5148. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) a brief outline of the proposals of the I.T.D.C. for the development of tourist spots in the North-Western States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana; and

(b) the likely pattern of cooperation with the State Governments concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) Subject to their economic viability being established the expansion of Travellers Lodges at Kulu and Manali, construction of a hotel at Gulmarg and motels at Pahalgeon and Amritsar will be taken up by the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) in the Fifth Plan period.

(b) State Governments would be requested to make available land and other necessary facilities such as electricity, water etc. at concessional terms.

RECOVERY OF ARREARS OF INCOME-TAX

5149. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of Income-tax arrears recovered by Government during the period April to October, 1973 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The amount of Income-tax arrears recovered during the period April to October, 1973 is not available since the information is compiled on a quarterly basis, *i.e.* as on 30th June, 30th September, 31st December and 31st March.

However, during the period 1-4-73 to 31-12-73, the total amount realised out of Income-tax arrears by cash collection amounted to Rs. 57.14 crores. During the same period the arrears of Income-tax were further reduced by Rs. 145.31 crores by adjustments, appeals effects, rectifications, etc.

LOANS ADVANCED BY L.I.C. TO STATES

5150. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the State of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are the largest beneficiaries of loans being advanced by the Life Insurance Corporation as compared to other States in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for which such loans are not being given to other States including Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) A statemnt indicating the loans availed of by the various states is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6583/74].

(b) and (c). Within the constraint of the Insurance Act. the LIC seeks to spread its investments on a uniform basis throughout the country. The amount invested in a State depends upon the extent to which the various agencies in that State are able to avail themselves of the loan facilities offered by the L.I.C.

The investments in Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu are substantial because of the infrastructures available in these states, which have enabled those states to draw more loans from LIC than other states.

As far as other states including Haryana are concerned, the LIC has always been willing to grant loans to the extent suitable agencies are available to utilise LIC's funds.

INCREASE IN EXPORT OF TRADITIONAL GOODS

5151. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : SHRI D. D. DESAI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the position of export trade in 1973-74 as compared to 1972-73;

(b) the efforts that are being made to augment the export of traditional goods;

(c) the nature of the demand in the new markets abroad for Indian goods together with the steps which are being taken to meet this demand; and

(d) the names of the countries with which export trade has increased during the last three years and the particular thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Exports (including re-exports) during the first 10 months of the financial year 1973-74 at Rs. 1920.6 crores were larger by Rs. 368.8 crores or 23.8% as compared to the same period of 1972-73.

(b) It is Government's constant endeavour to enlarge the export of all items including traditional goods through a variety of measures. These include enlarging the production base, negotiating Commodity agreements, adjustment in export duties, adaptation of products to new consumer demands through research and development.

(c) There is a growing demand for a variety of Indian goods, both traditional and non-traditional, in the new markets of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Among the steps which are being taken to meet this demand include identification of products, expansion of production base, strengthening and improving the sales promotion measures through publicity, specialised fairs, exhibitions, visits of sales-cum-study teams, establishment of joint ventures abroad, trade agreements and participation in large value tenders and turn key projects.

(d) The principal countries to which exports have increased during the last three years include U.S.A., U.K., USSR, West Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Netherland, Sweden, Japan, Bangladesh, Dubai, Iraq, Yemen, Arab Republic, Turkey and Libya. The main items in which increases have taken place include tea, coffee, cotton textiles, jute manufacture, clothing, leather and leather manufactures fish, precious and semi-precious stones, floor coverings and structures and structural parts of iron and steel.

AMENDMENT OF IMPORT/ EXPORT ACT

5152. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to amend the Imports and Exports Control Act; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal under consideration of the Government to amend the existing penal provisions, in the Imports & Exports (Control) Act. The salient features of the proposal are that, in addition to prosecution, Import Control authorites may be vested with powers of adjudication, and of imposing fines where misuse of import licences has been proved.

TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND SOMALIA

5153. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any trade agreemnt has been entered into with Somalia; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

POPULARITY OF COTTON TEXTILES ABROAD

5154. SHRI N. K. SANCHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand for cotton textiles abroad is rising very fast;

(b) if so, whether any estimate has been made of the extent of increase in demand for 1974 and 1975; and if so, particulars thereof; and

(c) whether with a view to meeting the export requirements, Government propose to optimise the utilisation capacity; and if so, the broad features of the schemes drawn up to assisst the industry to meet the needs of the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Overall international trade in cotton textiles has been relatively static in the last few years. However, India's share of the international market in cotton textiles has increased significantly in the last two years.

(c) To enable the industry to cater to the export market more effectively, Gov-

ernment have permitted mills to go in for special types of looms to enable production of fabrics in good demand overseas. So far as utilisation of existing capacity is concerned, Government is trying to meet the requirements of raw materials power supply etc. of exporting units on a preferential basis.

INCREASE IN CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCE OF DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS AND OTHER STAFF OF L.I.C. IN DELHI DIVISION OF L.I.C.

5155. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the LIC has increased the conveyance allowance admissible to Development Officers and other staff of LIC in Delhi Division after the price rise of petrol;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor and when their conveyance allowance is likely to be increased;

(c) whether the expenditure of Agents of LIC has also increased on conveyance due to increase in price of petrol and rise in taxi and scooter fares in Delhi;

(d) whether it is proposed to compensate them to some extent in any way; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (e). Agents are remunerated on the basis of commission on the premium received on business secured through their agencies and expenditure incurred on procurement of business including conveyance charges, is met out of such commission.

The conveyance allowance payable to Development Officers consists of two parts —(i) fixed conveyance allowance and (ii) additional conveyance allowance, the latter depending upon performance.

The conveyance allowance of Branch Managers is on the basis of journeys performed by them during the course of their official duties.

So for no increase has been allowed in view of the need for effecting economy in the consumption of petrol.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES BY L.I.C. FOR AGENTS AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS IN DELHI

5156. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India have drawn up a plan to construct houses for its field staff such as Agents and Development Officers in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The L.I.C. constructs residential quarters for its employees only. The Development Officers come in this category but not the Agents. It is not the policy of the L.I.C. to construct quarters exclusively for any specific category of employees. Whenever any scheme for staff quarters is taken up, the number and the category will depend upon several factors like staff strength, demand and availability of suitable sites etc.

DHAWAN COMMITTEE REPORT ON AVRO AIRCRAFT

5157. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Dhawan Committee appointed to evaluate all aspects of the Avro (HS-748) aircraft has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) if not, when the Committee is likely to submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The Dhawan Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Dr. Dhawan is making every effort to submit his report as early as possible.

NEW PREFERENTIAL TARIFF SCHEME INTRODUCED BY AUSTRALIA

5158. SHRI D. D. DESAI :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is aware of the new preferential tariff introduced by Australia;

(b) if so, whether India is to gain from this new tariff scheme;

(c) whether certain items could be imported into Australia from India free of duty;

(d) whether this new scheme will help India to export a wide range of non-traditional manufacture products; and

(e) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) The Australian Government has introduced from 1st January, 1974 a new and substantially broader system of tariff preferences for developing countries. This will replace completely the old scheme introduced in 1966.

Under the new scheme, a large number of manufactures, semi-manufactures and substantially processed primary products may be imported from developing countries into Australia either duty free or at reduced rates. Except for a select list of products, all items covered by the scheme may be imported from developing countries free of quota limitation. Products excluded from the system are mainly those subject to revenue duties such as tobacco products, beer and spirits; and other products such as a range of textiles, footwear and engineering items, where, in the opinion of the Australian Government, the developing countries are already competitive or are likely quickly to become competitive in the Australian market at general rates of duty.

DIVERSION DUE TO OIL CRISES OF LOANS RECEIVED FOR DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

5159. SHRI D. D. DESAI :
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is going to have a balance of payment problem following a sharp increase in their crude import bills;

(b) if so, whether oil crisis is also to hit India's foreign aid;

(c) whether India is considering to divert loans granted to it for the purchase of diesel locomotive to other purchases in view of the oil crisis; and

(d) if so, facts thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The sharp increase in oil price has caused a burden on India's balance of payments.

(b) The developed countries would also have balance of payments problem following the sharp increase in the oil import bill and this may result in a slow down of developmental aid from the developed countries as a whole. Some friendly countries have indicated the possibility of an increase in their aid commitments to India in the next year.

(c) and (d). India has secured assistance from the International Development Association for the procurement of raw materials and components for the indigenous manufacture of diesel and electric locomotives and the production of these locomotives would be in accordance with the Five Year Plan programmes.

STEPS TO PROMOTE EXPORT

5160. SHRI D. D. DESAI :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government and Industry have conflicting views over available export surpluses, price payable to the producer and export incentives;

(b) whether there are constraints on moving these items expeditiously by road and sea; and

(c) the steps taken to step up exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is global shortage in shipping space and shippers at times do experience such shortage for their exports. Freight

Investigation Bureau and our officers located in four major ports render on-the-spot assistance to shippers in the matter of getting shipping space for export consignments. No complaints have been brought to the notice of this Ministry regarding movement of export traffic by road.

(c) Some of the important steps taken to step up exports are :

1. Import Policy for Registered Exporters to replenish by way of import of material actually required in the manufacture of products exported;

2. Compensatory support on exports of selected non-traditional products to develop marketing competence and to neutralise the disadvantages inherent in the present stage of our economy;

3. Concessional railway freight rates on large number of export products;

4. Priority in the supply of important indigenous raw materials required for engineering and plastic industries;

5. Advances by banks to exporters at concessional rates of interest; and

6. Drawback of Customs and Central Excise Duties on exports of various products.

मानव केशों का निर्यात

5161. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने वर्ष 1973 के दौरान कितने मूल्य के मानव केशों का निर्यात किया और उनका निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया गया; और

(ख) भारत के किन-किन भागों में मानव केश निर्यात प्रयोजनों के लिये सुरक्षित रखे जाते हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1973 के दौरान निर्यातों का अनुमानित मूल्य 19.05 लाख रु० है । मुख्य देश हैं : प० जर्मनी, हांगकांग तथा दक्षिण कोरिया ।

(ख) मानव केश को एकत्रित करने के मुख्य केन्द्र दक्षिण के देवस्थान हैं । कंघे किये हुए केश भी उत्तर में एकत्र किये जाते हैं ।

Share holding of Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions in TISCO and TELCO

5162. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the shareholdings of nationalised banks and public financial institutions in Tata Iron and Steel Company and Tata Engineering and Loco Company;

(b) the names of the Directors from the nationalised banks and public financial institutions in Board of Directors in TELCO and TISCO; and

(c) the names of all the Directors of Tisco and Telco ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6584/74).

(c) As per latest available records with the institutions, the Board of Directors of TISCO & TELCO were as under :

Board of Directors of TISCO (as on the 31st March 1973)

1. Shri J. R. D. Tata, Chairman.
2. Shri S. Moolgaokar, Vice-Chairman.
3. Shri N. A. Palkhiwala, Vice-Chairman.
4. Shri Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau.
5. Shri Neville N. Wadia.

6. Shri Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
7. Shri Arvind N. Mafatlal.
8. Shri H. V. R. Iengar.
9. Shri S. K. Nanavati.
10. Shri C. H. Bhabha.
11. Shri Keshub Mahindra.
12. Shri M. A. Wadud Khan, Government Director.
13. Shri R. S. Pande, Managing Director.
14. Shri R. H. Mody, Joint Managing Director.

Board of Director of TELCO (as on 29th June 1973)

1. Shri S. Moolgaokar, Chairman & Managing Director.
2. Shri N. A. Palkhiwala, Vice-Chairman.
3. Shri J. R. D. Tata.
4. Shri J. Zahn.
5. Shri N. K. Suntook.
6. Shri N. N. Wadia.
7. Shri N .H. Tata.
8. Shri N. P. Godrej.
9. Shri R. H. Baroacha, Executive Director.
10. Shri B. S. D. Baliga.
11. Shri S. Y. Iakatdar, Executive Director.
12. Shri J. E. Talulicar. do

NAMES OF INDIAN FIRMS AND PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING PARTICIPATING IN LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR IN MARCH, 1974

5163. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of Indian private firms and public sector undertakings participating in the Leipzig Trade Fair being held in German Democratic Republic in the month of March, 1974 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Yes, Sir. A list covering names of Parties who offered to participate in the Leipzig Trade Fair March 1974 is laid on the Table (*Placed in Library See* No. LT-6585/74).

CONTROL ON PRODUCTION PATTERN OF TEXTILE MILLS

5164. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are envisaging greater control in the production pattern of textile mills; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A revised policy is under consideration.

CONSTRUCTION OF AERODROME IN GUJARAT DURING FIFTH PLAN

5165. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct new aerodromes in Gujarat during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the sites selected therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). There are no proposals to construct new aerodromes in Gujarat during the Fifth Five-Year Plan. At present there are 9 aerodromes in Gujarat under the control of the Civil Aviation Department, *viz.* Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Dees (Palanpur), Keshod, Kandla, Porbandar and Rajkot. It is proposed to develop 6 of these aerodromes by making additions and alterations to the existing terminal buildings, strengthening the runways, etc., details of which are given in the statement laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6586/74.]

OPENING OF NEW BRANCHES OF S.B.I. IN GUJARAT DURING FIFTH PLAN

5166. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new branches of the State Bank of India likely to be opened in Gujarat State during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the places selected therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). In terms of the directive of the Reserve Bank of India, the commercial banks prepare three-year rolling plans for branch expansion. The plan for the first year is a detailed one, while those for the subsequent two years are generally in aggregative terms. The State Bank of India is currently engaged in formulating its branch expansion plans for the three year period 1974-76. The State Bank of India had at the end of December 1973 licences/allotments for opening offices at 28 centres in Gujarat State. The offices at these 28 centres which are listed in the statement, are likely to be opened in the near future.

STATEMENT

District	Name of the Centre
Ahmedabad	1. Navarangpura 2. St. Xaviers High School Road 3. Gujarat College 4. Prabhat Society Area. 5. Naroda Road 6. Madhupura (Delhi Gate) 7. Prem Darwaja 8. Sukhram Nagar 9. Shah Alam Gate 10. Vejalpur (Jivraj Park) 11. Cantonment (Camp Sadar Bazar)
Baroda	12. Baroda—Dandia Bazar 13. Harni 14. Sankheda 15. Baroda—ONGC (Premises Makarpura) 16. Maneja
Broach	17. Sarod
Jamnagar	18. Mithapur
Junagadh	19. Junagadh—Azad Chowk 20. Veraval 21. Mangrol
Kaira	22. Nadiad—Santram Mandir 23. Golana
Panchamahals	24. Free landganj—Railway Colony, Dohad 25. Diwada Colony
Sabarkantha	26. Dobhada 27. Surat—Vasta Devdi Road
Surat	28. Surat—Pandesarai Industrial Estate.

IMPORT OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

5167. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of Textile machinery exported from the country during the last three years and its, year-wise break up;

(b) what is the total production of such machinery in the country and the percentage of exports out of the total production; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to promote the export of Textile machinery ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :

(*a*) & (*b*) Value in Rupees Crores

Year	Total Exports	Total Production	Value in Rupees Crores
	Textile Machinery including Spares & Accessories)	Textile machinery including spares accessories.	% of Exports to total production
1970-71	7·12	57·31	12·42
1971-72	4·82	67·23	7·17
1972-73	3·72	70·65	5·27

(c) Participation by the Textile Machinery Industry in the Exhibitions held both in India and abroad and strengthening the production base by arranging adequate supply of raw materials & other necessary inputs to the industry.

LOCATION OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN BOMBAY

5168. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the financial institutions of the Central Government are located in Bombay;

(b) if so, whether their number has remained the same or has been increased in recent years;

(c) whether location of such financial institutions has caused difficulties for even distribution of financial benefits to the applicants from different parts of the country; and

(d) whether Government propose to reconsider the matter of redistribution of the financial institutions to different parts of the country with a view to ensure facilities for distribution of equitable financial benefits to all parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Most of these financial institutions have their own Statutes and the headquarters of these institutions are located at places indicated in the respective Statutes. In a few cases, administrative convenience has been the guiding factors. The names of such financial institutions with their headquarters located at Bombay are as follows :—

(i) The Reserve Bank of India.

(ii) The State Bank of India.

(iii) Central Bank of India.

(iv) Bank of India.

(v) Bank of Baroda.

(vi) Dena Bank.

(vii) Union Bank of India.

(viii) Deposit Insurance Corporation.

(ix) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

(x) The Industrial Development Bank of India.

(xi) Unit Trust of India.

(xii) Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(xiii) General Insurance Corporation of India.

(b) The number of such financial institutions having their headquarters located at Bombay has not changed in recent years.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. These institutions open regional branch/offices wherever necessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF TATA COMMITTEE

5169. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRAWAL :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined and accepted the recommendations of Tata Committee on checking and licensing of airlines pilots;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the recommendations and the decision of Government thereon;

(c) whether international airlines also have similar guidelines for the pilots for similar purposes; and

(d) the reaction of the pilot associations to the recommendations of the Tata Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Tata Committee set up to review the organisational structure and functions of the Civil Aviation Department has submitted its interim report and it will take some time for the Government to take a decision on its recommendations. A statement giving the gist of recommendations made by the Committee in its interim report on checking and licensing of airlines pilots is attached.

(c) All airlines are understood to have a system for checking the proficiency of their pilots. In addition, many countries including the U.S.A., the U.K. and France have the proficiency of pilots independently checked by a Flight Inspection Organisation attached to the local civil aviation authority.

(d) While the Indian Pilots' Guild has not submitted any memorandum, the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association in its memorandum to the Tata Committee felt that flying training and flying proficiency checks should come under Indian Airlines, and the Director General of Civil Aviation should hold the airlines responsible in such matters.

STATEMENT

Checking & Licensing of Pilots

In the light of some recent accidents and incidents in India, a system of independent checking by Government of the proficiency of flying crews of airlines should be introduced. The check pilots concerned would need not only to be fully trained as approved instructors and examiners, but also to keep in constant practice and have 'enroute' experience. After considering the *pros and cons* of the various alternative systems of providing flight inspection by Government, the Committee recommend the adoption of a system, under which senior pilots of the airlines should be employed by Government as check pilots on a part-time basis, approximately half of their flying hours being spent on normal airlines duties as airlines employees and the rest as Government check pilots. The head of the Inspection Directorate of the Civil Aviation Department and also his Deputy, if any, should be employed by Government on a full-time basis, if drawn from the Airlines, they would have to saver their connections with the latter and if drawn from the Air Force either on deputation or on retirement from the Air Force, they should be fully trained and certificated as Instructors/Examiners on at least one of the sophisticated types of aircraft used by the airlines which should initially be the Boeing 737, of Indian Airlines.

BENAMI DEALS AMONG TEXTILE HAND PROCESSING UNITS

5170. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been alleged that benami deals are on the increased among textile hand processing units to circumvent the revised excise structure;

(b) if so, the *modus operandi* of the benami deals, and

(c) the nature of the cases brought to the notice of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SEIZURE OF CONTRABAND FABRICS

5171. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 27th January, 1974 a foreign vessel carrying contraband fabrics and chemicals worth Rs. 11.5 lakhs was caught off at Hazira Port near Surat, by customs officials;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and (c) what action if any, has been taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). On 27th January, 1974 the Customs Officials at Bulsar intercepted one vessel M.S.V. Jelani, coming from Dubai, near the cost of Hajira (Surat) with 95 packages of contraband goods. On examination 80 packages were found containing about 30 thousand yards of synthetic fabrics of Japanese origin valued about Rs. 9.8 lakhs and 15 packages containing 750 Kgs. of Niacinamide powder of U.S.A. origin valued about Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The goods in question in all valued Rs. 11.3 lakhs were seized along with the vessel valued about Rs. 2 lakhs. Ten crew members on board the vessel were arrested. Further investigations are in progress.

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY IDBI DURING 1973 TO VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

5172. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE :
SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of assistance given by the Industrial Development Bank of India during 1973 to various industries, industry-wise, anti-wise and State-wise and the main grounds for giving the assistance; and

(b) amount sanctioned in this respect and the amount actually disbursed during this period, State-wise; and

(c) whether any State has failed to utilise the sanctioned amount, and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : (a) to (c). During the year 1973 (January—December), the Industrial Development Bank of India sanctioned total financial assistance of Rs. 172.4 crores to various industries. Industry-wise distribution of this assistance sanctioned and disbursed during the year 1973 are given in the Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 6587/74*)]

Unit-wise break-up of the direct assistance (direct loans to industrial concerns, underwritings and direct loans for export) is given in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 6587/74.*]

The Industrial Development Bank of India endeavours ensure that no worthwhile project suffers because of lack of institutional finance. The industry-wise and State-wise distribution of assistance, however, depends on the industrial licences issued for the various industries wherever necessary and the location of such industry; the location is indicated in the industrial licence where required, while in other case it is decided by the entrepreneurs. The Industrial Development Bank of India examine the suitability of location in all cases and sanctions assistance on being satisfied with the techno-economic viability of the project.

The unutilised sanctions mainly comprise large amount of loan and underwriting assistance sanctioned during 1973 to some of the major projects in Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Punjab, Karnataka and Assam. Several of these companies are yet to execute the relative agreements and drawal of assistance will be spread over a period of time synchronising with the progress in the implementation of the project. The Industrial Development Bank of India keeps a close watch over the utilisation of assistance and tries to remove bottlenecks in the process of project implementation, with a view to reducing the avoidable time-lags between sanction and disbursement of assistance.

FUNCTIONING OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA

5173. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether any step has ben taken for the effective functioning of Industrial Development Bank of India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : It is proposed to restructure the Industrial Development Bank of India in certain respects so as to enlarge further its role and to make it the principal financial institution financing industry and for more effectively co-ordinating the working of the other financial institutions and banks engaged in the financing or promotion of development of industries. For this purpose a Bill known as the Public Financial Institutions Law (Amendment) Bill, 1973 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22-12-1973. The Bill is being referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of the Parliament.

EXPORT OF ENGINEERING GOODS BY WEST BENGAL

5174. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether 60 per cent of the Engineering Goods exported were contributed by West Bengal;

(b) if so, the contribution of West Bengal in exporting engineering goods in comparison with other States during last three years; and

(c) the number of export oriented engineering industries in the State during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). State-wise export statistics are not maintained. A comparative statement showing the value of exports of engineering goods made during the last three years from different regions and their share as percentage to total exports is given below :

Value in Rs. crores

Year	Total Exports	Exports from Regions			
		Western Region	Eastern Region	Southern Region	Northern Region
1970-71	116·59	60·00	23·82	14·75	17·72
Share as to total	percentage exports	51%	22%	12%	15%
1971-72	126·04	57·55	25·68	16·80	26·01
Share as to total	percentage exports	46%	20%	13%	21%
1972-73	142·00	60·51	25·23	17·31	38·95
Share asto total	Percentage exports	46%	18%	12%	24%

Out of nearly 600 manufacturers—large, medium and small scale—who are members of the Engineering Export Promotion Council in the Eastern Region, about 150 are regularly exporting.

ITEMS EXPORTED TO U.S.S.R.

5175. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE :
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the items we exported to Soviet Union during the last three years alongwith their quantity;

(b) whether we export to Soviet Union the production of Durgapur Opthalmic Glass Factory;

(c) if so, what was the quantity exported and the price thereof;

(d) whether Government have made a study of the cost price and the export price of these goods; and

(e) if so, the ratio of the cost of production and export price of these items ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A statements is laid on

the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6588/74.]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Total quantity of opthalmic lenses exported to USSR so far is 9 lakh pieces valued at Rs. 9,50,000/-.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The ratio of the cost of production and export price is 3 : 1.

EXPORT OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES TO U.K.

5176. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of fresh fruits and vegetables to the U.K. from India have come to a standstill following steep increase in the freight rate from Rs. 4.90 to Rs. 7 per flg. by Air India and other airlines from 1st February, 1974; and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the reviewed policy of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) Consequent on the increase in freight rate for fruits and vegetables from Rs. 4.90 to Rs. 7.00 per kg. effective from 1st February 1974 there was a temporary stoppage in export of fruits and vegetables to U.K. as a protest from exporters. Subsequent to this Air India consulted Vegetables Exporters Association in Bombay and with the concurrence of the Association lowered the rate to Rs. 5.50 per kg. and this was filed with International Air Transport Association. This rate came into effect from 1st March, 1974.

SCHEME FOR CONSTRUCTING MORE HOTELS IN DELHI FOR LOW INCOME TOURISTS DURING FIFTH PLAN

5177. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for constructing more hotels in Delhi to cater for the low-income tourists; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the provision of money that has been approved for this purpose during the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHI) (a) and (b): At present there are 25 approved hotels in Delhi with 2635 rooms. Of these, 15 hotels with 1059 rooms are of the 3-star category and below. To meet the hotel accommodation requirements of middle and low income group tourists, a provision of Rs. 700 lakhs has been proposed in the 5th Five Year Plan for the construction of a 3-star 600-room hotel by India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking. In the private sector, 4 hotel projects planned for the 3-star category and below have been approved by the Department of Tourism from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists and on completion these are expected to provide about 600 rooms. Steps are being taken to make available more sites in Delhi for the construction of hotels of 2-3 star categories.

The Delhi Administration have also plans to put up a Travellers' Lodge with a capacity of 100 beds at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs during the 5th Plan period.

Besides, two camping sites are functioning in Delhi, one at Jawaharlal Nehru Marg and the other near Inter-State Bus Terminal and two more are being considered. In the Fourth Plan period the Department of Tourism gave grants-in-aid of Rs. 6 lakhs to Vishwa Yuvak Kendra and Rs. 3.75 lakhs to Y.W.C.A. for augmentation of inexpensive accommodation in Delhi.

O.T.A. GIVEN BY BANKS TO THEIR EMPLOYEES DURING JULY-DECEMBER, 1973

5178. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of overtime paid by the different banks to their employees during July-December 1973 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Available

information as reported by the State Bank of India and fourteen nationalised banks is as under :—

AMOUNT OF OVERTIME ALLOWANCE PAID
(Rs. in lakhs (Provisional)

	July-December 1973
1. State Bank of India .	233·02
2. Central Bank of India .	52·72
3. Bank of India . .	38·49*
4. Punjab National Bank .	71·17
5. Bank of Baroda . .	52·00
6. United Commercial Bank	39·80
7. Canara Bank . .	27·58
8. United Bank of India .	22·00
9. Dena Bank . . .	28·32
10. Syndicate Bank . .	8·72
11. Union Bank of India .	20·85
12 Allahabad Bank . .	19·50
13. Indian Bank . . .	12·77
14. Bank of Maharashtra .	12·76
15 Indian Overseas Bank .	16·26

*Information is for the period July-October, 1973.

CAPITAL RAISED BY COMPANIES IN COAL INDUSTRY

5179. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5735 on 21st December, 1973 and state :

(a) which of the companies in the coal industry have raised capital by public issue of share capital, equity or preference during the last three years;

(b) the dates of the above issues and the total subscribed capital on the dates of issue as also on 31st January, 1973; and

(c) the quotations of the equity and preference shares on 31st January, 1973 and 31st December, 1973 in all the stock exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No company in the coal industry has raised capital by public issue of share capital during the last three years;

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHARE HOLDING OF NATIONALISED BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN COMPANIES

5180. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the share holding of the nationalised banks and public financial institutions in the companies operated and controlled by large industrial houses;and

(b) the names of the Directors belonging to these two bodies in the Board of Directors of these companies of the large industrial houses ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Information relating to the share holding of the nationalised banks and public financial institutions in the companies operated and controlled by large industrial houses in respect of the Indsutrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Unit Trust of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India is given in Annexure I. Similar information regarding the Life Insurance Corporation is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

(b) The names of the directors common to the ICICI and the companies belonging to the large industrial houses are as follows :—

(1) Shri K. K. Birla
(2) Shri D. P. Goenka
(3) Shri N. A. Palkhiwala
(4) Shri N. M. Wagle
(5) Shri Bhaskar Mitter
(6) Shri A. W. B. Hayward
(7) Shri H. T. Parekh
(8) Shri M. V. Sohonie

Similar information in respect of the other aforesaid institutions is being collected and will also be laid on the Table of the House, to the extent available.

STATEMENT

Share holding of Nationalaised Banks and Public Financial Institutions in Companies operated and Controlled by Large Industrial Houses

Name	Position as on (Date)	Value of Shares (Rs. in lakhs) Equity	Preference
1. I.D.B.I.	31-12-73	519·39	303·61
2. I.F.C.I. . . .	31-12-73	230·56	106·96
3. U.T.I.	22-13-74	3452·54	1268·54
4. I.C.I.C.I. . . .	31-12-73	194·00	298·00
5. Nationalised Banks* . .	31-12-69	136·90	197·40

*Figures relate to investments of nationalised banks in shares of 20 larger industrial houses.

COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM DIRECT TAXES

5181. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the State-wise break-up of the receipt from Income-tax (including super tax), wealth tax and Estate duty during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) what is the State-wise break-up of the arrears of these taxes during the years 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The State-wise information relating to direct taxes is not maintained. However, such information is available according to the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax.

The Charge-wise collections of Income-tax (including super tax) during the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are at *Statement* 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6589/74.] Similar information in respect of Estate duty and Wealth-tax is at Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-6588/74.*]

The particulars regarding the charge-wise break-up of gross and net arrears of Income-tax as at the end of 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 is at Statement 'C' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6589/74.] Similar information regarding Wealth-tax and Estate Duty is at Statements 'D' and 'E' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6589/74.]

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED GOODS

5182. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of the value of smuggled goods seized by customs authorities during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73,

(b) the State-wise break-up of fines realised by the Customs Department in these years from smugglers;

(c) the State-wise break-up of fines imposed by courts in these years; and

(d) how much of the fines imposed by the Customs Department and by the courts have been recovered in these years in each of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) to (d). Fines in smuggling cases are inflicted by confiscation of goods and through punishments awarded by courts. It is not practicable to work out the State-wise break-up of fines imposed by the Customs Department and by the courts and recoveries of such fines, since for seizures made in a particular year, the imposition of fines and recoveries thereof may take place in different years. Moreover compilation of this

data would require the scrutiny of tens of thousands of case files, for each year.

ARREARS OF INCOME-TAX AGAINST FIRMS/INDIVIDUALS ABOVE RS. ONE LAKH

5183. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of firms and persons who are at present in arrears of Income-tax (including surcharge) exceeding Rs. one lakh;

(b) since when these arrears are pending; and

(c) what action has been taken so far to recover these arrears and with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The total number of assessees who were in arrears of Income-tax (including surcharge) exceeding Rs. One lakh runs into several thousands. In order to find out the requisite information in all these cases, complete records of all such assessees will have to be scrutinised thoroughly. This will involve a lot of time and labour. However, as on 31-12-1973, the number of non-company assessees (firms, H.U.Fs., individuals, etc.) against whom net arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding, was 339. The names of these assessees and the net arrears outstanding against them as on 31-12-1973 are given in the Statement. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 6590/74.]

(b) It is not possible to give the dates since when the arrears are outstanding without scrutinising each and every file relating to these assessees. These arrears relate to assessment years from 1941-42 to 1973-74.

(c) All steps provided in law, including the following, have been taken and are being taken depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case :—

(1) Levy of penalty u/s 221 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for non-payment of tax.

(2) Attachment of money due to the assessee u/s 226(3).

(3) Attachment of money in courts u/s 226(4).

(4) Distraint and sale of movable property u/s 226(5).

(5) Issue of Recovery Certificates u/s 222.

(6) Attachment/sale of movable/immovable property.

(7) Detention of assessee in Civil Prison.

Total number of cases (companies and non-companies) in which arrears exceeded Rs. 10 lakhs in each case as on 31-3-1973 was 660 involving gross arrears of Rs. 200.03 crores. As a result of the above steps having been taken, the number of such cases has gone down to 539 as on 31-12-1973 with gross arrears of Rs. 156.34 crores.

EXPORT OF SHRIMPS, LOBSTERS AND FROG LEGS

5184. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign firms are engagged in the export of shripms, lobsters and frog legs and other fish;

(b) the extent of the export trade in these items of these firms;

(c) which of these firms sell their products at rates lower than the market rate and thereby resort to the trick of under invoicing; and

(d) what steps are taken to stop these undesirable practices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) : (a) Some firms with maiority foreign share holdings like Messrs. Union Carbide, Britannia Seafoods, India Tobacco Company etc. are engaged in the export of shripms, lobsters and froglegs and other fish.

(b) Marine products exports effected by these firms during 1973 were of the order of Rs. 328 lakhs.

(c) No specific case has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

IMPORT OF ROUGHS FROM LONDON

5185. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ?

(a) whether Diamond Trading Company of London have decided to cut down the supplies of roughs to India;

(b) whether the Company, which supplies their roughs every months to 42 firms

in Bombay, has decided to offer goods only to 30 firms during the month of January; and

(c) if so, the broad features regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Government do not have any information to this effect.

(c) The Diamond Trading Company of London selects firms in India to whom they supply rough diamonds. This is a commercial relationship between the Company and the Indian firms and Government is not involved. These firms are given licences for the import of these rough stones.

EXPORT OF SILK FABRICKS

5186. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exports of pure silk fabrics have declined; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding the total exports during the first 10 months of the current financial year as compared to the same period of the last financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Total exports—

	(Lakhs)
April—Dec, 1972 .	Rs. 587.56
April—Dec, 1973 ..	Rs. 904.58

FREIGHT-EQUALISATION OF COTTON YARN

5187. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has come to any decision in consultation with the Planing Commission regarding Freight-equalisation of cotton yarn; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORFE) : (a) and (b). No proposal regarding freight-equalisation for cotton yarn is under consideration of the Government.

PRODUCTION OF CLOTH

5188. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of cloth manufactured from man-made fibre and cotton yarn, superfine cotton cloth, coarse cotton cloth for the last three years, separately showing the variation in prices thereof; and

(b) the quantities manufactured out of cotton yarn of various counts for the last three years, separately with its variation of prices from year to year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

A. Production of mill-made cotton Fabrics (Million Metrers)

Year	Coarse	Medium B	Medium A	Fine	Superfin	T
1971 . . .	503	1038	1753	247	416	3957
1972 . . .	590	1192	1917	205	341	4245
1973 . . . (Jan.-Nov.)	555	1168	1432	322	329	3806

B Production of cotton Fabrics (Million Metres) in the Decentralised Sectors

1971 . .	3399
1972 . .	3777
1973 . . (Jan. -Nov.)	3326

Note- Categorywise break-up not available.

C Man-Made Fibre Fabrics (Mills and Decentralised Sector) (Million Metres)

1971	973
1972	919
1973 (Jan -Sept)	685

Note Categorywise break-up not available

D *Variation in prices of non-Controlled Cotton Cloth and man-made Fibrefabrics which are being produced continuously and for which DATA is Available is Given Below.*

(+) Increase
(—) Decrease

Category	Percentage Variation in Prices in Feb , 1972 over Feb , 1971	Percentage Variation in Prices in Feb , 1973 over Feb , 1972	Percentage Variation in Prices in Feb , 1974 over Feb , 1973
	Non-Controlled Cotton Cloth		
Carse	+1 27	+6 33	+23 80/+33 •33
Medium A	N A	+48 25	+36 47
Medium B	+7 92/+36 80	+2 04/+48 25	+10 00/+25 73
Fine	—1 57	+11 11	+100 00
Super Fine	+1 75/+8 33	—7 70/+31 94	+61 90/+102 46
	Man-Made fibre fabrics		
	—5 18/+18 57	—8 17/+3 63	—4 45/+73 25

NOTE Prices of Controlled Cloth remain unchanged since May 1968

EXCISE DUTY COLLECTION FROM TEA PRODUCED IN GAYA GANGA TEA ESTATE

5189. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of tea produced by and total amount of Central Excise Duty collected from Gaya Ganga Tea Estate in Siliguri Sub-Division of Darjeeling District in West Bengal from 1970-71 to 1972-73 and during the first six months of 1973-74; and

(b) reasons for decline in realisation of excise revenue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R GANESH) : (a) The required information is as fololws :

Year	Total quantity of tea produced	Total amount of Central Excise duty collected
	Kgs	Rs
1970-71	5,22,820	1,51,386
1971-72	5,17,427	1,50,921
1972-73	3,28 483	99,134
1973-74 (Firstsix months)	3,34,223	65,466

(b)The decline in Central Excise revenue in the year 1972-73 is due to a shortfall in production reported to have been caused by heavy hailstorm which damaged tea bushes and green leaf.

EXPORT OF MULBERRY SILK AND TASSAR

5190. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries who are the biggest buyers of Indian mulberry silk and Tassar; and

(b) the particulars regarding the foreign exchange earned by India during the last two years through the export of silk and Tassar ready-made garments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE : (a) West Germany, France, Malaysia, Singapore, USA, UK, Japan, Kenya, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Australia and Hong Kong.

(b) Foreign Exchange earned during 1971-72 was Rs. 59.51 lakhs and in 1972-73 Rs. 82.68 lakhs.

ROAMING OF BEGGARS AT PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE

5191. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION, be pleased to state :

(a) whether our pilgrim centres are visited by millions of people every year but beggars roam all about these places and the priests incharge of these centres have made these centres a place of monopoly for earning money; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to enact any law and bring some change in this practice to maintain the prestige of these ancient centres of our culture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) and (b). It is a fact that beggars tend to concentrate in places of tourist interest and centres of pilgrimage. Dealing with this problem, especially the avoidance of harassment to tourists, is among the normal functions of the State Police forces.

Letters have been addressed to the State Chief Ministers emphasising the need for effective measures to avoid such harassment to tourists and pilgrims. The need for enactment of special law to control beggars and touts at places of pilgrimage, is being impressed on the State Governments.

ISSUE OF IMPORT LICENCES ON QUANTITY BASIS

5192. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government, in view of the rising prices, to issue the import licences on quantity basis and not on value basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : No, Sir.

CURBS ON INTERNAL CONSUMPTON

5193. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether big export orders were received from the Middle Eastern countries recently which are likely to be lost because of inter-ministerial differences on placing curbs on internal consumption;

(b) whether some Ministries are said to be opposing measures to curtail raw materials and essential consumer goods to avoid any adverse impact on prices and production; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the orders and the decision of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO MAHARASHTRA FOR SCARCITY RELIEF WORKS

5194. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any ceiling on expenditure on scarcity relief measures has not been fixed for the current year and the Central assistance has been released to Maharashtra on an *ad-hoc* basis;

(b) the total amount as on 30th September, 1973 out of Central assistance spent on various items by the State Government;

(c) the total amount of Central assistance;

(d) the assistance due from Government at the rate of 75 per cent of the expenditure; and

(e) the balance amount of assistance at present due from Government and the time by which the same would be given to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (e) The Government of Maharashtra have reported a total expenditure of Rs 145.13 crores up to September, 1973 on drought relief measures. The expenditure qualifying for Central assistance is under review by the Central Team and its report is awaited. The exact amount of Central assistance admissible to the State Government will be known only after the team's report is received. In the meantime a sum of Rs 102 crores has been released so far to the State Government on an 'on account' basis.

ASSISTANCE FROM OIL RICH COUNTRIES TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

5195 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL.
SHRI RAM PRAKASH.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the World Bank statement that developing countries face impossible situation due to the increase in oil prices and oil rich countries should help them, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Government is aware of the World Bank's assessment that developing countries face a difficult situation on account of increased petroleum prices since the beginning of 1974 and also the uncertain outlook for the economy of the industrialised countries which would have an impact on their export earnings and the shortage of fertilizers and food. It has assessed the additional external capital requirements of developing countries as a result of the factors and has suggested that in mobilising such resources the oil exporting countries could also contribute for relieving the burden to a significant extent.

(b) Increase in oil prices has created a problem for India's balance of payments and the Government is already exploring with the oil exporting countries the ways in which the burden could be alleviated.

EXPORT OF HIDES AND SKINS

5196 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India is the largest exporter of raw hides and skins,

(b) whether the Charmakars (leather workers) of Agra, Kanpur and other places have requested Government that export of raw hides should be discontinued because not only does it result in large scale unemployment but also in loss of foreign exchange, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring about a change in its export policy in favour of these leather workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) to (c) Export of raw hides and skins is already banned.

TAKE OVER OF TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES

5197 SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the entire trade in Cotton Textiles, and

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

LICENCES FOR EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL AND ENGINEERING GOODS

5198 SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present Government deals with the exporters and not with the producers of the exported goods,

(b) the number of licences sanctioned for export of industrial and engineering goods through exporters during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to build up their own machinery for exporting goods and not through the third agency exporting institution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Government policies and benefits on export of engineering goods are equally applicable to manufacturer—exporters and merchant exporters.

(b) There is no export licensing on engineering goods.

(c) There is at present, no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS TO USSR

5199. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's exports to Russia could be raised five-fold if goods were sent by road between Delhi and Moscow to avoid shipping traffic troubles likely to arise as a result of more commodities coming from Moscow to India;

(b) whether it would take only ten days by road for goods from India to reach USSR; and

(c) if so, whether any initiative has been taken by Indian Government in this regard and if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). There is no land route operative between India and USSR, nor is any such proposal under consideration between the two Governments at present.

RE-STRUCTURING OF ITDC

5200. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the National Tourism Board has set up a group to look into the re-structuring of India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The National Tourism Board in its meeting held on 1st September 1973 recommended the setting up of a group to study the re-structuring of India Tourism Development Corporation. It has since been decided that the ITDC would set up a suitable group to go into the scope of the Corporation's work in the Fifth Plan, the additional personnel required, and the most appropriate management structure for achieving the Corporation's objectives. The report of the group is awaited.

RE-ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS

5201. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1490 on the 1st March, 1974 regarding Examination of recommendations of Banking Commission and state the reasons advanced by the Banking Commission for regrouping of the public sector banks and the reasons for which Government have not accepted those proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The Banking Commission had recommended in general terms that public sector banks may be grouped into two or three all-India banks and six regional banks but no specific regrouping had been recommended by them. The Commission had indicated that the restructing of the public sector banks should be such that a fair proportion of well developed areas and backward areas are allotted among the constituent units; that is to say, there should be some measure of equalisation of both the nature and volume of banking business among the different units to be formed on restructuring. As far as possible the units should be compact ones operating over areas that are geographically contiguous. The customers should generally have a choice of at least two or three banks particularly in larger centres of population. The Commission took into account economies of scale as reflected in the relationship between the costs and size of the bank, and noted that considerations for widening the range of services as well as effective implementation of the country's monetary and credit policy

suggest the need for relatively large size of banks and the diseconomies of management associated with big units can be effectively countered with available management methods.

While any restructuring of the banking sector, which is a delicate and sensitive sector, would have far-reaching implications and repercussions, the proposed structure of the banking system as visualised by the Commission regarding the restructuring does not promise any significant improvement over the existing structure. On balance, Government have, therefore, decided not to accept the recommendations of the Commission regarding the restructuring of the banking system in the manner envisaged by them Government have, however, taken note to keep under continual review the question as to what would be the most appropriate structure for the banking system within the existing constraints

PERFORMANCE OF EXISTING FREE PORTS

5202 SHRI B V NAIK . Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 1st March, 1974 to Unstarred Question No. 1580 regarding Schemes to boost export in collaboration with major manufacturers abroad and state

(a) whether a free port without the support of an industrial free zone would result more in imports rather than exports;

(b) which are the existing free ports in this country and what is their performance by way of imports and exports; and

(c) whether an industrial free zone in the hinterland of Andaman free port without either restrictions or incentives from Government, will receive the attention of Government to boost production and provide job ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) : (a) to (c). At present there is no free port in the country. The techno economic feasibility of a proposal to establish a free port in one of the Nicobar group of islands has been undertaken, but no conculsions have been reached as yet

DEALERS APPOINTED TO SUPPLY KNITTING WOOL TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN DELHI

5203 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed some dealers in wool to supply/knitting wool to Government employees m Delhi at a fixed price,

(b) if so, the names of such dealers and their locations,

(c) whether Government have any control on the fixation of price of such knitting wool to be supplied to Government employees and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that the quota of imported wool allotted to these traders for Government employees does not find its way in the black market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

PROPOSAL TO SUPPLY KNITTING WOOL TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES THROUGH CONSUMER COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

5204 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to supply knitting wool to Government employees through Central Government employees Consumer Co-operative Societies;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Societies are so far dealing in essential commodities usually required for day-to-day use or consumption There has been no request from them for supply of knitting wool.

IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIRD PAY COMMISSION

5205. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA :

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in respect of Central Government employees have not so far been accepted and implemented; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the recommendations which are still under consideration of Government and the time by which decision on all these recommendations will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have already taken decisions on the major recommendations of the Commission relating to pay scales, various allowances and retirement benefits, etc., of employees in Classes II, III and IV. Pay scales of the common categories of posts and a majority of uncommon categories have been notified and orders have been issued on a number of decisions relating to allowances and other benefits A few of these matters are being considered by a Joint Committee of the National Council (J.C.M.), whereafter necessary orders will be issued on them. Decision on recommendations relating to Class I Services are also expected to be taken shortly there are, however, certain general recommendations like those relating to insurance scheme for payment of a uniform amount on death while in service, review of systems of grant of overtime allowance to employees in Government industrial establishments and of weightage for night duty, adoption of job evaluation techniques, staffing and efficiency in Government offices, etc., which are being examined in consultation with the various authorities concerned. It is not possible to indicate any firm time limit for announcement of decisions on all such recommendations though every effort is being made to expedite their processing.

SURPLUS STAFF IN INDIAN AIRLINES

5206. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has made any assessment about the surplus staff in the Organisation;

(b) if so, the total surplus staff in each category; and

(c) the steps being taken to utilise them ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). Staff Assessment Committees set up by Indian Airlines for different Departments have yet to finalise their reports and as such it is not possible to indicate the extent of surplus staff in the Corporation with accuracy.

महालेखाकारों द्वारा सरकारी कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि में धनराशि जमा करना

5207. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितने मामलों में महालेखाकारों ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधि की राशि उनके लेखों में जमा नहीं कराई थी और प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी राशि जमा नहीं कराई गई ,

(ख) भविष्य निधि लेखों के रखरखाव में कमियों को दूर करने के लिये क्या विशेष कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक कर्मचारी का भविष्य निधि लेखा उसके नाम से राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में खोलने तथा प्रत्येक कर्मचारी को पासबुक जारी करने का है ताकि सेवा निवृत्ति के शीघ्र बाद अपनी जमा राशि निकालने में कर्मचारी को कठिनाई न हो ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण-पत्र सदन-पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये सं० एल० टी० 6591/74]।

(ग) सरकार के पास इस समय ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

CREDIT FACILITIES BY NATIONALISED BANKS TO WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY

5208. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide credit facilities by the nationalised banks to the weaker sections of the society in the past;

(b) the new steps taken and proposed by Government for easy and quicker facilities to the weaker sections of the society in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the objectives achieved so far in the different States ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The extension of credit to small borrowers in the priority sectors is one of the important objectives being pursued by the public sector banks in the post-nationalisation period. Towards this end, banks have evolved special credit scheme to suit the specific requirements of small borrowers pursuing different vocations. In order to facilitate increased flow of credit to these sections, banks have also simplified their loan application forms, rationalised their lending procedures and liberalised/relaxed their security requirements.

The banks have also effected greater delegation of power to the lower levels in order to minimise the timelag in the sanctioning of applications from these persons. As a result of the purposive policy pursued by the public sector banks in this regard during the last four years, the number of borrowal accounts in the priority sectors has gone up from 2.6 lakhs as at the end of June 1969 to 19.24 lakhs as at the end of June 1973. The amount of advances outstanding has also correspondingly increased from Rs. 441 crores to Rs. 1295 crores over this period. The emphasis on assisting the weaker sections of the society to start new productive endeavours or make the existing ones viable is a continuing one and banks will be laying great stress in the coming years also on evolving new programmes and making such changes in their procedures, etc. as to facilitate increased flow of funds to these sections.

The public sector banks are also implementing the Differential Interest Rate Scheme, which is specially designed to assist the "poorer among the poor' in their productive endeavours. Under this Scheme, the public sector banks have advanced over Rs. 10 crores at 4% interest rate only, to nearly 2.3 lakh borrowers by the end of December, 1973.

State-wise data giving the number of borrowal accounts and amount outstanding under the different priority sectors and under the DIR Scheme as at the end of June 1973 and September 1973 respectively are set out in the Statement. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 6592/74.]

SETTING UP OF A SPINNING MILL AT RAYAGADA, ORISSA

5209. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a proposal from Government of Orissa to establish a spinning Mill at Rayagada in Koraput district in the Fifth Five Year Plan on the cooperative basis;

(b) if so, the present stage of the proposals; and

(c) whether the said mill will start in first stage of construction in the first year of Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951 has been granted on 28th September, 1973 to the Orissa State Powerlooms Servicing Cooperative Society Ltd., Cuttack for the establishment of a new cotton spinning unit at Rayagada, Koraput District of Orissa. In terms of the licence granted, the unit is to be established within a period of 12 months from the date of issue of the licence.

DIRECT AIR SERVICE FROM BHUBANESWAR TO DELHI

5210. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa to provide direct air service from Bhubaneswar to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Due to the very steep escalation in the prices of aviation fuel, Indian Airlines has been compelled not only to ground its Viscounts and Dakotas, but also to curtail some of its existing routes. The matter will be re-examined when fuel prices stabilise and the fleet position improves.

EXPORT OF MICA

5211. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures with regard to the export of mica for the last three years;

(b) whether after the cenlisation, the fall in export has been very drastic; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Exports of processed Mica for the last three years were as under :—

Year	Value (Rs)
1971-72 . . .	15·23
1972-73	16·39
1973-74 . .	10·88
(up to Feb. 74) provisional	

(b) and (c). There has been some decline in export of processed mica in 1973-74 due to fall in production and delay in finalisation of export contracts with some countries. However, remedial measures have been taken and exports are likely to improve considerably during 1974-75.

INCREASE IN MINIMUM PRICE OF RUBBER

5212. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining the question of enhancing minimum price of rubber;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Since the ruling market prices of natural rubber are already above the level of the notified minimum prices, the quesiton of enhancing the minimum notified prices does not arise now.

EXPORT OF SEMI-TANNED LEATHER

5213. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the value in rupees of semi-tanned leather goods exported and the value of finished leather goods imported during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 upto 28th February, 1974.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : The value of semi-tanned leather exported is as under :—

Year	Value
1972-73	Rs. 153.14 crores.
1973-74 (upto 28th February, 1974) (estimated)	Rs. 131.34 crores.

The value of finished leather goods imported is negligable as shown below :—

Year	Value
1972-73	Rs. 3.0 lakhs.
1973-74 (April to Sept., 1973)	Rs. 1.0 lakhs.

Figures upto 28th February, 1974 are not available.

हथकरघा और हस्तकला निर्यात निगम की स्थापना

5215. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय हथकरघा और हस्तकला निर्यात निगम की स्थापना कब की गई

और इस समय इस पर वार्षिक प्रशासनिक व्यय कितना होता है, और

(ख) उक्त निगम ने वर्ष 1971, 1972 तथा 1973 में क्रमश कितना-कितना माल किस-किस कीमत पर किन-किन देशो को निर्यात किया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) भारतीय हथकरघा तथा हस्तशिल्प निर्यात निगम, 1-10-62 को स्थापित किया गया था । 1972-73 में निगम के वार्षिक प्रशासनिक खर्चे 88 59 लाख रु० मूल्य के रहे ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [**ग्रंथालय में रखा गया । देखिये** सख्या LT 6593/74]

निर्यात संवर्धन संस्थायें

5216. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या वाणिज्य मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या निर्यात सवर्धन क्षेत्र मे लगभग दो दर्जन सस्थाए स्थापित की गई है और यदि हा, तो उन सस्थाओ के नाम और काम क्या है तथा इन पर प्रति वर्ष कितना प्रशासनिक व्यय होता है, और

(ख) क्या इन सस्थाओ के कार्यों मे दोहरीकरण का दोष आ गया है और यदि हा तो इसे दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है और यह कार्यवाही कब शुरू की जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) विवरण (1) तथा (2) पर दिये गये निर्यात सवर्धन के क्षेत्र मे स्थापित सस्थाओ के नाम तथा उनमे से प्रत्येक के कार्य दर्शाते हैं सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये है । [**ग्रंथालय मे रखा गया । देखिये** स० LT 6594/74] ।

1972-73 के दौरान इन सस्थाओ द्वारा किया गया प्रशासन सबंधी व्यय लगभग 1 4 करोड़ रुपये था ।

(ख) जी, नही ।

जोधपुर हवाई अड्डे का पूरा होना

5217. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जोधपुर हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा, और

(ख) इस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि लगी है और इसका उपयोग कब से शुरू होगा

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) और (ख) नागर विमानन विभाग ने जोधपुर विमान क्षेत्र पर 13 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक सिविल एन्क्लेव के निर्माण की योजना तैयार की है । आवश्यक टैक्सी ट्रैक तथा एप्रन के निर्माण का कार्य प्रगति पर है । फरवरी, 1974 तक 3 03 लाख रुपये खर्च किए जा चुके है । टर्मिनल भवन के निर्माण कार्य के पाचवी योजनावधि मे प्रारम्भ किये जाने की आशा है तथा इस कार्य के पूरा होने मे लगभग तीन वर्ष लगेंगे ।

राजस्थान में लघु उद्योगों से संबंधित व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता

5218 **श्री लालजी भाई** क्या वित्त मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य मे राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंको द्वारा कितने छोटे किसानो और लघु उद्योगो से सम्बन्धित कितने व्यक्तियो को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) राजस्थान मे, सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंको मे अल्पावधिक और सावधिक ऋणो को अपनी आवश्यकताओ को पूरा करने के लिये सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले 5 एकड तक की जोत वाले किसानो की सख्या 4438 थी और मार्च 1973 के अन्त तक उनकी तरफ बकाया रकम 93 34 लाख रुपये थी ।

राजस्थान में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों से सहायता लेने वाले छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के एककों की संख्या और मार्च, 1972 और मार्च 1973 के अन्त तक इन एककों की तरफ बकाया रकम इस प्रकार है :—

(रकम लाख रुपयों में)

	मार्च, 1972 के अन्त में	मार्च, 1973 के अन्त में
		(अनन्तिम)
एककों की संख्या	7219	8493
बकाया रकम	952.02	1154.49

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW AERODROMES DURING FIFTH PLAN

5219. SHRI M. S. PURTY :
SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the estimated cost of each aerodrome which Government propose to construct during the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Proposals for the Fifth Plan include the following :—

Name of the aerodrome	Estimated cost in lakhs Rs.
Cochin	250·00 Inclusive of spill-over
Port Blair	335·00 of Rs. 330·00 lakhs to the Sixth Plan
Jamshedpur	200 00
Pondicherry	200·00
Calicut	110·00 Exclusive of the cost of land which has already been acquired
Hubli-Dharwar	52·00 Exclusive of the cost of land which has been given free by the local Municipal Corporation

Investigation are also being made for possible construction of an aerodrome near Simla. The construction of the aerodrome at Barapani which was taken up during the Fourth Plan is expected to be completed during the Fifth Plan period.

विदेशों में भारतीय जूतों की मांग

5220. **श्री एम० एस० पुरती :**
श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशो में भारतीय जूतो की माग निरन्तर बढ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों मे और वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान भारत ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की ; और

(ग) इस व्यापार को बढ़ाने हेतु इस उद्योग को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) भारतीय चमड़े के जूतों के मुख्य खरीदार आस्ट्रेलिया, बल्गारिया, कनाडा, नेपाल, सोवियत सघ, सं० रा० अमरीका, ब्रिटेन तथा जाम्बिया हैं । 1972-73 के दौरान अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि 8.39 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

(ग) सभवत: माननीय सदस्य का आशय इस संबंध मे सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयत्नो से है । चमड़े के जूतों तथा इसके सघटकों के निर्यात पर 15 प्रतिशत की आयात प्रतिपूर्ति दी जाती है । इसके अतिरिक्त, उनके निर्यातों पर दिए गए ढुलाई भाड़े के 50 प्रतिशत की दर से ढुलाई भाड़ा उपदान देय है, बशर्ते कि वह जहाज परज मूल्य का 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो

EXPORT OF 'GANJA'

5221. SHRI M. S. PURTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in which 'Ganja' is being produced and the quantity produced during last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) the quantity of 'Ganja' exported to various countries and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a). Ganja is produced in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orrisa and West Bengal. The quantity of ganja produced during last three years, State-wise and year-wise is as follows :—

Name of State	Quantity fof ganja produced (Kgs.)		
	1970	1971	1972
Bihar	24,852	27,180	11,767
Madhya Pradesh	40,030	33,595	23.321
Orissa	13,084	10,739	10,632
West Bengal	16,697	19,179	2.806
TOTAL	94,663	90,693	48,526

(b) There have been no exports of GANJA, from India.

PROJECTS REPORTS RECEIVED BY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA FOR WEST BENGAL

5222. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of project reports received by the Industrial Development Bank of India during the last half of 1973 for West Bengal and the project reports accepted for sanction, industry-wise, from West Bengal during the said period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : During the period from July 1973 to December, 1973, the Industrial Development BBank of India received 12 applications (5 for direct assistance and 7 for refinance assistance) in respect of industrial projects located in West Bengal. Out of the five applications for direct assistance, two are in the advanced stage of processing and in respect of remaining three, the applicants concerned are yet to obtain their licences. Out of the seven applications for refinance assistance, two have been sanctioned and the remaining five were received in December, 1973.

Industry-wise distribution of direct and refinance assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India during the period July, 1973 to December, 1973 (including assistance against applications pending on 30-6-1973) in respect of industrial projects located in West Bengal is given in the attached Statement. [*Placed is Library. See* No. LT. 6595/74].

NON-UTILISATION OF AMOUNT SANCTIONED BY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA FOR WEST BENGAL DURING 1973

5223. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the Industrial Development Bank or the State Government made any review regarding the non-utilisation of amount sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India, for West Bengal during 1973 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Since its inception in July, 1964 upto December, 1973, the Industrial Development of India sanctioned and disbursed financial assistance aggregating to Rs. 91.2 crores and Rs. 50.8 crores respectively, under its various

schemes to unit located in West Bengal, as detailed below :—

	Rs. in crores	
	Assistance	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1. Direct loans (other than for exports)	26·1	7·6
2. Underwriting and direct subscriptions	2·1	0·9
3. Refinance of industrial loans	12·8	13·0*
4. Rediscount	25·4	21·6
5 Export finance	24·8	7·7
	91·2	50·8

*Inclusive of disbursements in respect of refinance sanctioned by the erstwhile Refinance Corporation for Industry prior to its merger with the IDBI in September 1964.

In the course of its review of the position of disbursements against its sanctions, the Development Bank found that—

(i) in a majority of cases, the units have yet to complete the necessary formalities ;

(ii) the sanctioned assistance of Rs. 12 crores to one unit for its expansion/rehabilitation programme will be utilised in a phased manner only from 1974-75; and

(iii) the utilisation of export assistance is linked with actual exports of engineering goods which in turn depends on several factors including availability of shipping space, completion of formalities like arranging for security etc.

Besides periodical reviews, the Development Bank also tries to remove bottlenecks in the process of project implementation, with a view to reducing the avoidable time-lags between sanction and disbursement of assistance.

EXPORT OF SEMI-TANNED LEATHER AND HIDES ND SKINS

5224. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO :
SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories, small, medium and large scale, producing semi-tanned leather and hides and skins in West Bengal and how many of them had exported semi-tanned and blue-tanned leather during the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) how many applications from the States were received for export quota for semi-tanned leather and how many of them were actually sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The number of factories producing semi-tanned leather and hides and skins in West Bengal is 199. Of them, 22 made exports during 1969-70, 22 during 1970-71 and 27 during 1971-72.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

It may be mentioned that exports are not made Statewise and that export quotas have also not been allotted statewise. The quotas have been allotted to exporters (both manufacturer and merchant) and non-exporting tanners. However, the required information relating to units in each state is given below :

Name of the State	No. of applications received from exporters and non-exporting tanners for allocation of quotas	No of exporters and non-exporting tanners to whom quotas have been allotted
Tamil Nadu .	559	412
West Bengal .	107	79
Maharashtra .	52	33
Andhra Pradesh	26	17
Uttar Pradesh	18	12
Karnataka .	8	3
Punjab . . Haryana . . Delhi . .	5	5

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों द्वारा आयकर का भुगतान

5225. श्री अम्बेश : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन्त्रियों तथा उप

मन्त्रियों ने कितना-कितना आयकर अदा किया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश): सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासंभव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

CASH ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORT OF EXPLOSIVES

5226. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to announce a cash assistance in respect of certain items;

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposed programme; and

(c) when the cash aid for export of explosives is likely to be announced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) : Government do not have any special programme under consideration for the grant of cash assistance. However, on individual commodities, after scrutiny of cost data etc., the Government do grant cash assistance from time to time.

(c) Government have decided not to grant cash assistance on the export of explosives.

INTRODUCTION OF A FIRE-RETARDANT SAREE BY CENTURY MILLS

5227. Shri C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Century Mills has introduced for the first time in the country a 'fire-retardant' saree; and

(b) if so, Govrenment's reactions regarding its demand and prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No official intimation to this effect has been received from the Century Mills. It is, however, understood that the mill has produced, on an experimental basis. Sarees in superfine category with fire-retardant property.

(b) The cost of each saree is reported to be quoted as Rs. 80/-. Since the production is only at an experimental stage, it is too early to have an idea about its demand.

JOINT VENTURES WITH MALAYSIA

5228. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Malaysia has sought collaboration with India in a variety of rubber and forest-based industries :

(b) whether some agreements on joint ventures have also been reached; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c) : The Malaysian Government authorities have envinced interest in setting up Indian Industrial joint ventures in Malaysia in a number of fields including rubber and also securing technical assistance from India for setting up industries in Malaysia. No specific proposal has been received or any agreement has been arrived at in setting up any particular industry.

SCHEME FOR ATTRACTING FOREIGN TOURISTS BY INDIA AND NEPAL

5229. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Scheme has been formulated jointly by the Governments of India and Nepal for the attraction of foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b) : India and Nepal are members of the South Asia Regional Travel Commission (SARTC) of the International Union of Official Travel Organisation (IUOTO). The aim and objective of SARTC is to increase tourist traffic to this area from the affluent countries by joint cooperation. For this purpose the SARTC has been considering joint promotion and publicity, setting up of regional tourism

training facilities, familiarisation tours by travel writers and ravel agents, special travel concessions for the development of cultural tourism and youth travel simplification and uniformity of frontier formalities and facilities, etc.

INCREASE IN EXPORT OF WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS

5230. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of the wool and woollen goods have registered an increase of 34 per cent in 1972-73 from the previous years :

(b) the proportion in which wool and woollen goods were exported; and

(c) whether wool or woollen goods have good international market ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The increase in fact is 36.6 per cent.

(b) The total export of wool and woollen goods during the year 1972-73 was of the order of Rs. 48.19 crores. Out of this, the export of raw wool was of the order of Rs. 601.41 lakhs which comes to 12.48 per cent of the total export.

(c) Yes, Sir.

EXPORT OF H.P.S. VARIETY OF GROUNDNUTS

5232. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have turned down the Gujarat Government's request to examine the issue of export of HPS variety of groundnut to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the reasons for the rejection;

(c) whether the Advisor to the Governor has once again requested the Central Government to consider the issue; and

(d) if so, whether Government have decided to reconsider the issue ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Gujarat Government had come up with a proposal in 1973, to ban the exports of HPS groundnuts temporarily. This was not accepted by the Union Government as it was found not to accord with the overall interests of the economy.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

OPERATION OF CANADIAN BANK IN INDIA

5233. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether for the first time the Canadian Bank will start functioning in India from the March, 1974;

(b) if so, whether this bank would help India in meeting its foreign exchange requirements; and

(c) to what extent will it benefit India ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Members have in mind a proposal received by the Reserve Bank of India in September, 1973 from the Bank of Montreal to establish a Representative Office in New Delhi. The Reserve Bank has informed that it had intimated the Bank of Montreal that the permission of the Reserve Bank of India or the Government of India would not be necessary for opening a purely Representative Office (not conducting banking business) in India. The Reserve Bank has also observed that the Representative Office of the Bank of Montreal, when opened, will be functioning purely as a liaison office assisting its Canadian clients visiting India in their business activities and will endeavour to promote Indian exports by introducing Indian businessmen abroad not only in Canada but also elsewhere in the world whre the bank is located.

MEMORANDUM FROM CONSUMERS COUNCIL OF INDIA

5234. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Consumer's Council of India regarding Budget proposals; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI (YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum from the Consumer's Council of India voices a protest against the raising of revenue through indirect taxes, and the impact thereof on consumers. It also draws attention to malpractices by anti-social elements. While it appreciates the relief given in direct taxation, it states that this has been counteracted by the additional excise duties imposed in the Budget.

Government have always tried to see that new imposts do not affect the common man as far as possible, and the commodities selected for taxation are selected with this criterion in view.

The memorandum also deals with such matters as increasing the production of consumer goods, and enforcing equitable distribution of the same. Government fully appreciate the fact that a check on inflationary pressures can best be exercised through increased production, and the country's Five Year Plans aim at this. As for distribuion, the Planning Commission had appointed a Committee on Essential Commodities and Articles of Mass Consumption and the report of the Committee is presently under examination.

In so far as the checking of anti-social activities like hoarding and profiteering are concerned, adequate powers have been given to the State Governments under the Essential Commodities Act and the Defence of India Rules.

WELFARE SCHEMES FOR EMPLOYEES OF AKBAR AND ASHOKA HOTELS

5235. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Akbar Hotel does not have any welfare scheme for its employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) Whether in Ashoka Hotel there are a number of welfare schemes for the employees; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). Akbar Hotel has welfare measures like re-imbursement of medical expenses, subsidised meals from the Hotel canteen, interest-free loans and a group insurance scheme.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The welfare schemes include measures like medical aid from the Hotel dispensary, re-imbursement of medical expenses, medical assistance to TB patients, provision of staff canteen, interest free loans and advances and financial assistance for daughter's and dependent sister's marriage.

INCREASE IN EXPORT OF MARINE PRODUCTS

5236. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of marine products has hit all time high;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) the names of the exporters who are dealing in this;

(d) whether these exporters are financed by Government; and

(e) whether any large industrial houses are dealing in it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1973 marine products exports reached an all time high at 48785 tonnes valued at Rs. 79.58 crores. Frozen shrimps were mainly responsible for this rise. Frozen froglegs, frozen fish, canned shrimps, dried prawns and fish meal have also made substantial progress in the export front.

(c) There are over three hundred exporters who are dealing with this. The top ten exporters are :—

(1) M/s. Melayil Industrial and Commercial Enterprises.

(2) M/s. Esmario Export Enterprises.

(3) M/s. Eastern Seafood Exports Private Ltd.

(4) M/s. Kerala Food Packers.

(5) M/s. Indo Marine Agencies (Kerala).

(6) M/s. George Maijo.

(7) M/s. Southern Seafoods Pvt. Ltd.

(8) M/s. Oceanic Products Exporting Company.

(9) M/s. Bharath Seafoods.

(10) M/s. India Tobacco Company.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) Large industrial houses like M/s. Tata Oil Mills, M/s. Union Carbide India Private Ltd., M/s. India Tobacca Company, etc., are also exporting marine products.

राज्यों द्वारा अपने जमा खातों से अधिक राशि निकालना

5237. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में अपने जमाखातों से अधिक राशि निकालने वाले राज्यों से अधिक राशि निकालने के कारणों का पता गला लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) : राज्य सरकारों की अर्थोपाय की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार उनसे निकट सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है । योजना आयोग और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से तैयार की गयी प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, जो 1 मई, 1972 से चालू हुई थी, राज्य सरकारों को बजट के साधन के रूप में ओवर ड्राफ्टों का इस्तेमाल करने की अनुमति नहीं है । 1972-73 के दौरान जब कभी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से ओवरड्राफ्ट लिया गया तब ऐसा प्राप्तियों और व्यय में अस्थायी और अप्रत्याशित असंतुलन होने के कारण किया गया।

जहां तक वर्ष 1973-74 का सम्बन्ध है स्थिति चालू वित्त वर्ष के बाद ही स्पष्ट होगी ।

कच्चे पटसन के निर्यात पर उत्पादनशुल्क

5238. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्तूबर, 1973 से कच्चे पटसन के निर्यात से उत्पादन-शुल्क हटा दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इससे सरकार को कितना घाटा हुआ है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग) : कच्चे पटसन के निर्यात पर कोई उत्पादन शुल्क नहीं लगता था । इसलिए अक्तूबर, 1973 से इसके हटा लिये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

AIR SERVICE TO BELGAUM FROM BOMBAY AND BANGALORE

5239. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the air service to Belgaum from Bombay and Bangalore has been restored; and

(b) if not, when will this service be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The air service between Belgaum and Bombay was restored with twice weekly frequency, with effect from 18th March 1974 when the new schedule came into effect. However, in view of the steep rise in the price of fuel, Indian Airlines have discontinued some services, including the Belgaum/Bangalore service.

IMPORT OF RAW CASHEW

5240. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total quantity of raw cashew imported during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) how was this imported cashew distributed, State-wise and unit-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a)

	(Quantity in Metric Tonnes)
(i) 1972-73 ..	2,01,471
(ii) 1972-74 ..	2,01,471

(b) The import of cashewnuts was canalised through Cashew Corporation of India w.e.f. 1st September 1970. The allocations were made to the eligible factories in the states during 1971-72 and 1972-73 as follows :—

	(Quantity in Metric Tonnes)
1971-72	
Kerala . . .	1,52,404
Mysore . . .	3 850
Processed direct by Cashew Corporation of India Ltd . . .	1,203
TOTAL . .	1,57,457
1972-73	
Kerala . . .	1,92,334
Mysore . . .	7,483
Processed direct by Cashew Corporation of India Ltd. . . .	1,654
TOTAL . .	2,01,471

OUTSTANDING AMOUNT OF LOAN AGAINST STATES

5241. SHRI P. R. SHENOY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of present total outstanding of loans payable by States (i) to the Centre and (ii) to the Reserve Bank of India, State-wise; and

(b) whether the States are regular in repaying these loans and if not, which are the defaulting States ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) A statement showing the total outstanding loans payable by States on 31st March 1973 (i) to the Central Government and (ii) to the Reserve Bank of India, State-wise is laid on the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6596/74.]

(b) No major defaults have come to the notice of the Government of India.

REDUCTION IN PREMIUM RATES OF L.I.C.

5242. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI VASANT SATHE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the decreasing mortality and increased span of life, Government have any proposal to reduce rates of premium on L.I.C. policies;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government have proposed any steps to check the erosion of intrinsic value of the amount paid as premium by the policy holders; and

(d) if so, an outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). After a detailed review, LIC has reduced the premium rates under certain without profit plans of assurance, with effect from 1st February 1970 and certain other without profit plans with effect from 1st March 1971. The rates applicable to annuity plan have been liberalised with effect from 1st March 1972. The detailed review, however, indicated that in view of the uncertainty of the trend of future expenses, it was desirable to defer consideration of any revision of rates under with profits plans till such time as expenses have stabilised.

(c) and (d). Iife insurance policies are financial contracts and do not stipulate any compensation for depreciation in money value. However, in the case of with profit policies, bonuses serve to provide some relief.

सिले सिलाये वस्त्रों के निर्यात में कमी होना

5243. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में सिले-सिलाये वस्त्रों का कितान निर्यात हुआ है; और

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1973-74 में किया गया निर्यात निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के अनुसार था ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1972-73 के दौरान देश से सभी प्रकार के रेशो से बने कपड़े के सिले--सिलाये परिधानों के निर्यात 35.56 करोड़ रुपये तक के हुए।

(ख) 1973-74 के दौरान सिले-सिलाए परिधानों के निर्यात अनुमानत: 50 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक हो गये होंगे, जो कि उस वर्ष के लिये रखे गये लक्ष्य से काफी अधिक है।

दिल्ली- इन्दौर विमान सेवा

5244. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायणपाण्डेय : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली-इन्दौर हवाई यात्री सेवा बंद कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सेवा को पुन कब तक चालू कर दिया जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) जी, हां। विमानन ईंधन के मूल्य में अत्यधिक वृद्धि को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के लिए अपनी अनुसूची (शिड्यूल) में परिवर्तन करना आवश्यक हो गया था 18-3-1974 से लागू होने वाली नयी अनुसूची के अनुसार कुछ सेवाओं को, जिनमें दिल्ली-इन्दौर सेवा भी सम्मिलित है, बंद कर दिया गया है। इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इसे पुन: कब चालू किया जाएगा।

Violation of Provisions of Wealth Tax Act by Assessees in Gujarat

5245. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessees in Gujarat have recently been found violating the provisions of the Wealth Tax Act;

(b) if so, the facts of these cases; and

(c) steps taken by Government to recover the amount and punish the offenders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The question is very wide in its scope. Violation of the provisions of Wealth-tax Act by assessees may, *inter alia*, be on account of any one or more of the following :

(a) Failure to furnish, without reasonable cause, return under Section 14 (1) or in response to notice under Section 14(2) or Section 17;

(b) Failure to comply, without reasonable cause, with a notice under section 16(2) or 16(4);

(c) Concealment of the particulars of any assets or furnishing inaccurate particulars of any assets or debts;

(d) Failure to pay tax on self assessment as laid down under Section 15B.

(e) Failure to pay tax demanded on provisional assessment or regular assessment within the time allowed.

(f) Failure to respond to summons issued under Section 37;

(g) Failure to pay interest, fine or penalty demanded within the time allowed.

2. Penalty and or prosecution is provided for these failures. Steps taken for recovering the tax demanded which the assessee had failed to pay range from imposition of penalty to attachment and sale of properties of the defaulter or even detention in civil prison.

3. It would be a very laborious and time-consuming process to collect the information relating to the failures listed above in respect of all Wealth-tax assessees in Gujarat, facts of these cases and steps taken by the Government to recover the amount and punish the offenders, even if such information were to relate to a short period.

4. Apparently the Hon'ble Member is having in mind violation of the provisions of the Wealth-tax Act by assessees on account of concealment of the particulars

of any assets or furnishing inaccurate particulars of any assets or debts. In these circumstances, information in respect of penalties levied under Section 18(1)(c) and prosecution launched during the period from 1st April 1973 to 28th February 1974 alone is furnished.

5. During the period from 1st April 1973 to 28th February 1974 penalty under section 18(1)(c) of the Wealth-tax Act for concealment of assets such as bank account, plot of land, compensation receivable for land acquisition, share in development rebate reserve etc. or for furnishing inaccurate particulars of assets was levied in the cases of 19 assessees involving 66 proceedings.

6. During the same period prosecution was launched against one assessee by filing of a complaint under Section 36(2) of the Wealth-tax Act on 23rd January 1974 in the court of City Magistrate, Ahmedabad for failure to disclose in the return of wealth filed for the assessment year 1963-64, the balance to his credit in a foreign bank account. Reassessment of wealth had also been made in this case.

EXPORTS FROM GUJARAT

5246. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the commodities produced in Gujarat and exported abroad during the last and first quarters of 1973 and 1974 respectively.

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned; and

(c) whether the said exports showed any increase over those during the corresponding periods in the last two years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). State-wise Export Statistics are not maintained.

RECEIVING OF PENSION BY BRITISH NATIONALS FROM INDIA IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

5247. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some British nationals are still receiving pension from our country in pound sterling; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the Agreement with the Government of U.K. in 1955, the liability for sterling pensions in respect of officers who had retired from service under the Government of India or the Government of a State in India, was transferred to U.K. Government with effect from 1st April, 1955. Pensions to the British Nationals, who retired in India after Independence and who are not covered by the above Agreement, are payable by the Government of India.

Further, a non-Indian Officer (other than an officer belonged to I.C.S.), who entered service before the 10th September, 1949 and who on retirement takes up his residence in U.K., or in any of the specified territories, could be paid his pension in sterling.

Payment of pension in sterling to former Secretary of State Service Officers including I.C.S. Officers is being made on a provisional basis.

EXPORT OF ELEPHANTS TO MALAYSIA

5248. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to export elephants to Malaysia;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) whether trained elephants from Kerala will be exported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). According to the existing export policy valid upto 31-3-74 export of elephants from any region in India can be made by Registered Exporters on production of a certificate from Chief Wild Life Warden/Chief Conservator of Forests of the State concerned to the effect that the animals tendered for export have been procured through legal means.

SETTING OF JOINT VENTURES WITH MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE AND THAILAND

5249 SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any high-level team was sent by Governmtnt to Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand in the wake of the oil crisis when the need for earning more foreign exchange quickly became vital to explore possibilities of setting up joint ventures in these countries; and

(b) if so, the findings of this team and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A delegation headed by Secretary, Ministry of Heavy Industry recently visited Malaysia and Singapore to explore the prospects for India assisting these countries in setting up turnkey projects in sectors like power, structural fabrications etc The delegation found goods scope for co-operation in these fields and also for rendering consultancy services for specific projects in setting up joint ventures. No specific agreement has however been drawn up by the delegation

Further detailed discussions are to take place, as a follow up. Ministry of Heavy Industry has planned to send a team of experts to visit South Asian countries. Two teams of experts from Malaysia are also expected to visit India for similar discussions and to be able to see for themselves the technological base that has already been developed in this country

LOANS FROM WORLD BANK FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

5250 SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank loans in free foreign exchange on soft terms will be made available to small-scale industries in the country for export promotion; and

(b) whether any Bank team has made any study for export growth and their financial requirements for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The World Bank group has provided a credit for the capital needs of small and medium-sized enterprises. Government of India is exploring the possibility of getting additional assistance from the World Bank-group to promote the growth of small-scale industries including those with an export potential.

(b) and (c) A World Bank team had recently visited India to identify a project for which additional World Bank group assistance could be made available and its report has not yet become available.

CREATION OF TEA DEMAND ON NEWER FORMS

5251 SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether our tea industry is in a position to create demand for tea in newer forms by their own research and innovation, to be one step ahead of other countries by selling it in bottles like cold drinks; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Research on the production of new forms of tea such as instant tea and bottled tea is being undertaken at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore under a scheme sponsored and financed by the Tea Board. A scheme for research on the development of instant tea process is also being implemented at the Tocklai Experimental Station of the Tea Research Association. Once the tea Industry goes into commercial production of these newer forms of tea, it would be possible to create a demand for these products both at home and abroad.

NATIONALISATION OF JUTE INDUSTRY

5252. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the report released by the Indian Bank Association on jute industry;

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise jute industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The Indian Banks Association has published a study in February, 1974 captioned "A Profile of Jute Industry" analysing data on various financial aspects, such as assets, liabilities, capital structure, sales, turnover, inventories, etc. of some 34 jute mills on the basis of their published accounts for 1971 and 1972.

(b) The study is meant primarily for commercial banks and in respect of some of the mills the financial position reflected relates to their combined activity which includes products like cement, chemicals, cotton textiles, etc. in addition to jute. If the financial results of these companies are excluded, the complexion of the financial picture would be different from that indicated in the study.

(c) Government have no proposal to nationalise jute industry.

RAIDS TO UNEARTH BLACK MONEY

5253. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids carried out by the Income-tax Officers in various parts of the country to unearth black money during the year 1973 and upto 15th March, 1974, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the amount of black money recovered as a result thereof and the particulars of the prosecution launched against the offenders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The number of searches made by the Income-tax Department during the period 1-1-1973 to 28-2-1974 in the various charges of Commissioners of Income-tax is as follows. These details are not maintained state-wise.

Commissioner of Income-tax charge	No. of searches
Bombay	112
Delhi	71
Kanpur	80
Madras	89
Poona	45
West Bengal	57
Andhra Pradesh	13
Kerala	6
Mysore	2
Nagpur	4
Lucknow	32
Gujarat	20
Bhopal	41
Patiala	22
Jaipur	9
Orissa	8

(b) As a result of the searches assets of the value of Rs. 527.20 lakhs have been seized. Regular assessments in most of these cases are still pending and prosecution will be launched, wherever necessary, on completion of assessments.

ALLEGED INVOLVEMENT OF CUSTOMS OFFICIALS IN SMUGGLING

5254. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 886 on the 16th November, 1973, regarding alleged involvement of Customs officials in smuggling activities, and state :

(a) whether the enquiries into the matter have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) Since the Chowkidar, who made the original complaint was not able to give a description of the goods attempted to be removed and since he retracted in an affidavit sworn before S.D.M. on 3-9-1973, the police authorities have filed the F.I.R. lodged with the Police Station. The Chowkidars has been absconding. Three of the five officers involved in the alleged incident continue to be under suspension and the question of taking departmental action against all the five officers is still under consideration.

WOOLLEN YARN FOR CARPET EXPORTERS

5255. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether enough woollen yarn is not available for carpet exporters; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) : (a) and (b) While availability is not a problem, exporters had complained about rising prices of woollen yarn for carpet manufacture. The reason for this was comparatively larger exports of raw wool from India encouraged by rise in international prices.

मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा मारे गये छापे

5256 **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयकर अधिकारियों ने काले धन का पता लगाने के लिए 10 फरवरी, 1974 को इंदौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में आबकारी वस्तुओं का व्यापार करने वाले कई ठेकेदारों के यहां छापे मारे थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन छापों में कुल कितनी राशि, जेवरात तथा रिकार्ड सील किए गए,

(ग) जेवरातों की कुल कीमत क्या है और पायी गई आपत्तिजनक सामग्री का ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) इंदौर के अलावा मध्यप्रदेश में वे स्थान कौन-कौन से हैं जहां फरवरी में आयकर विभाग ने इस प्रकार के छापे मारे थे और तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) : इंदौर में 3,25,481 रु० नकद, 6 873 किलोग्राम वजन के सोने के जेवरात और 38.642 किलोग्राम वजन की चांदी तथा चांदी के जेवरात पाये गये । इसमें से 35,000 रु० की नकदी पकड़ ली गई और 4,000 रु० जब्त किया गया । 5.636 किलोग्राम वजन के सोने के जेवरात पकड़ लिये गये और 1.237 किलोग्राम जब्त किये गये । 2.75 किलोग्राम वजन की चांदी के जेवरात, 24.712 किलोग्राम वजन की चांदी की छड़ें तथा 9.230 किलोग्राम वजन की चांदी की अन्य वस्तुएं पकड़ ली गईं और 1.95 किलोग्राम वजन के चांदी के जेवरात जब्त किये गये । खाते-बहियां, जैसे-रोकड़ बही, लेजर जर्नल तथा खुले कागजात जिनसे व्यापार में लेन-देन प्रकट होता था और साझीदारों द्वारा निवेश के साक्ष्य के दस्तावेज भी पकड़ लिये गये ।

(घ) इंदौर के अलावा, ग्वालियर मोरेना, जबलपुर बिलासपुर, सक्ती, बलोडा बाजार और उज्जैन में भी तलाशियां ली गईं, इन स्थानों पर 26,19,445 रु० नकद 1,35,000 रु० की नियतकालिक जमा की रसीदें, 16,700 रु० के प्रामिसरी नोट और 3 56 किलोग्राम वजन के सोने के जेवरात तथा निर्धारितियों के कारबार से संबंधित खाता-बहियां, खुले कागजात इत्यादि पाये गये 25,09,195 रु० की नकदी और 3 56 किलोग्राम वजन के सोने के जेवरात तथा खाताबहियों व खुले कागजात पकड़ लिए गये । इन मामलों में जांच-पड़ताल जारी है ।

STEPS TO IMPOVE INCOME FROM JUMBO FLIGHTS

5257. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jumbo flights are giving profitable dividend or are showing signs of loss; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to improve income from these flights ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Air India's Boeing 747 (Jumbo) aircraft are operating at what would normally be considered as satisfactory load factors. Increased operational costs due to the steep escalation in fuel prices has, however, adversely affected their profitability for the time being.

(b) Air India is making every effort to enforce economy wherever possible and is also making strenuous efforts to increase its sales and revenues.

ARREARS OF INCOME-TAX AGAINST SHRI BIJU PATNAIK AND HIS COMPANIES

5258. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of income-tax due from Shri Biju Patnaik in Orissa and from his companies at present; and

(b) how many writ petitions in Income-tax cases are pending on his behalf in High Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Income-tax dues outstanding against Shri Biju Patnaik Group of cases as on 1st March, 1974 are given in Statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-6197/74]

(b) Forty-one (41) writ petitions filed by Shri Biju Patnaik, his companies, the numbers of his family and other concerns with which he is associated are pending in the High Court.

CHANGE IN THE ROLE OF FORWARD MARKETS COMMISSION IN BOMBAY

5259. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government propose any change in the role of Forward Markets Commission in Bombay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : No, Sir. Government have no proposal under consideration contemplating any change in the role of the Forward Markets Commission, Bombay.

ORDERS FOR DECLARING EMPLOYEES AS QUASI-PERMANENT IN INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

5260. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh has repeatedly requested the Commissioner of Income-tax Delhi-I for declaring the eligible employees who have put in more than three years of service as quasi-permanent; and

(b) if so, whether the Commissioner of Income-tax has taken any action on such representation and whether any communication has been sent to the Sangh, and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). A list showing the names of ten peons for declaring them as quasi-permanent was received from the Delhi Aayakar Sanyukt Karamchari Sangh in July, 1973. All the ten persons have since declared as quasi-permanent and a reply to this effect has been sent to the General Secretary of the Sangh.

AGREEMENT WITH BANGLADESH FOR IMPORT OF RAW JUTE

5261. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with the Government of Bangladesh on the import by India of raw jute ?

(b) if so, the quantities likely to be imported during the current season; and

(c) the price per quintal that will be paid to Bangladesh for this import ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE : (a) An agreement to import 2 lakh bales of raw jute was reached in January 1974. These imports will be under the Balanced Trade & Payments Agreement.

(b) This entire quantity will be imported during the current jute season.

(c) The price is based on the intenational price of raw jute prevailing the time of agreement in January, 1974.

REPLACEMENT OF SALES TAX BY EXCISE DUTY

5263. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken by Government on the Wanchoo Committee's recommendation for replacing Sales-tax by additional Excise duties as a measure of unearthing black money, so that the consumer might not evade issue of cash-receipt for the purchases made by them for avoiding Sales Tax; and

(b) if so, the decision taken and action taken in pursuance thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH : (a) and (b) Wanchoo Committee's recommendation for replacing sales-tax by additional excise duties has not been accepted by the Government. Replacement of sale-tax by excise duty on any commodity would require the unanimous approval of the States. In this connection, the Fifth Finance Commission had stated as under :—

> "In view of the general opposition of the States, there is obviously no scope for extending the arrangements to other items or commodities in the foreseeable future."

This recommendation of the Fifth Finance Commission has been accepted by the Government.

RATIONALISATION SCHEMES OF INDIAN AIRLINES AND AIR INDIA

5264. DR. H. P. SHARMA .Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the current petroleum shortage and the increased petroleum prices have impelled the Indian Airlines and the Air India to rationalise their services;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of their rationalisation schemes; and

(c) how far the unutilized capacity in the flights is likely to be minimised/eliminated by such rationalisation schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :(a) to (c) :

Indian Airlines :

Due to the steep increase in the price of aviation fuel, it has become necessary for Indian Airlines to phase out the Viscount's and Dakotas from their fleet. In accordance with their revised schedule effective from 18th March, 1974, air services to some cities have been discontinued and frequencies of services to some other cities have been reduced. In formulating the revised schedule, the Corporation have kept in view the need for optimum utilisation of their fleet, evenue potential of the routes served and man-power resources.

Air-India

As a result of reduced fuel availability in certain countries, Air-India had to reduce frequencies during February and March, 1974 on the India-USA-India, UK-USA-UK and India-Japan-India routes. Cuts in services imposed due to the fuel crisis have been selective and only such flights as operated during the mid-week or had lower load-factors have been cancelled. Air India have also decided to defer the purchase of the fifth Boeing 747 in view of the uncertain fuel situation Air-India have planned to step up fleet utilisation in 1974-75.

OPERATION OF NATIONALISED BANKS IN TRIPURA

5265. SHRI DASARATHA DEB . Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the Nationalised Banks in operation in Tripura;

(b) whether they are observing the directions of Central Government regarding the reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of recruitment; and

(c) if, so, the total number of persons recruited to various cadres so far in each of these Banks and the total number of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, category-wise, in each bank, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) Only two of the nationalised banks, namely, United Commercial Bank and United Bank of India, have branches in Tripura State.

(b) These banks have reported that they are observing the Government's instructions regarding reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment.

(c) The total number of persons recruited since nationalisation in the various categories of bank employees in Tripura and the

number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them is given below :—

	United Commercial Bank		United Bank of India	
	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST
Officers	1	.	7	..
Clerks	2	..	54	2
Subordinate Staff . . .	2	.	24	2

*recruited on all India basis

RECRUITMENT OF EMPLOYEES IN AGARTALA BRANCH OF UNITED BANK OF INDIA-TRIPURA

5266. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees recruited so far at the Agartala Branch office, Tripura of the United Bank of India;

(b) how many of them are local people;

(c) whether any preference is being given to local candidates in the matter of recruitment; and

(d) whether in the matter of recruitment the circular of the Government of India regarding the reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being followed ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The bank has informed that it has, after nationalisation, recruited 26 employees at its Agartala Branch. According to the bank, all these persons belong to Tripura State, out of which 19 employees are residents of Agartala. The bank's recruitment to clerical and subordinate staff is made State-wise/region-wise and persons belonging to a particular region/State are ordinarily recruited for the branch/offices of the bank in that region/State.

(d) The bank has reported that it is following Government's instructions regarding reservations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment.

SETTING UP OF JUTE MILL IN ORISSA

5267. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the work for setting up of a jute mill in Orissa has made any headway by now; and

(b) if so, when it is being set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The letter of intent has already been converted into a License, the land has been acquired and financial arrangements have been made.

(b) It is estimated that the work on the setting up of the mill is likely to be completed in about 2½ years time.

IMPORT OF ROCK PHOSPHATE THROUGH M.M.T.C.

5268 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is trying to import two million tonnes of rock phosphate this year;

(b) what is our annual requirement; and

(c) what steps have been taken to increase production of rock phosphate in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The M.M.T.C. proposes to import 1.1 million tonnes during 1974-75.

(b) The total requirements are estimated as 1.405 million tonnes for the year 1974-75.

(c) The following steps have been taken for the development of deposits in Udaipur, Rajasthan :—

Jhamarkotra Rock Phosphate Deposits : These deposits were discovered by the Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Rajasthan in 1968. Of all the know deposits of rock phosphate in the country, Jhamarkotra is the most promising. A Feasibility Study has been prepared by a foreign firm of Consultants, through the World Bank with financial assistance from the UNDP. As proper planning and large scale investment is required for the exploitation of these deposits, a high level committee has been set up in the Ministry of

Petroleum and Chemicals, which will go into the technical aspects of the Feasibility, Study and also decide the organisational structure of the Centre-State participation for the exploitation of these deposits. At present the State Government is exploiting Blocks B and D of these deposits and the monthly production is about 12-13 thousand tonnes

Maton Rock Phosphate Deposits :—

Steps are being taken to exploit these deposits by Hindustan Zinc Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Mines.Administrative approval was accorded to the Co. (Hindustan Zinc Ltd.) in August, 1972, for the development of the rock phosphate mine at Maton and beneficiation facilities at a cost of Rs. 2.35 crores. Work on the beneficiation plant at Maton was since been taken up and in the meanwhile beneficiation of Maton Rock Phosphate is being tried in the Company's beneficiation facilities at Zawar.

INDO-HUNGARIAN JOINT VENTURES IN WEST ASIAN COUNTRIES

5269. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hungarian Trade Delegation which visited India in early January this year expressed a desire to start Hungarian joint ventures in West Asian countries;

(b) if so, what are the items of manufacture suggested and on what terms; and

(c) the progress made in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Some general discussion on this subject, without reference to any specific region, has taken place during meetings between the Hungarian and Indian trade delegations. Both sides have welcome the idea but no concrete proposals have been formulated by either side as yet.

SCHEME OF SUMMARY ASSESSMENT IN INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

5270 SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has initiated a scheme of Summary Assessment in the Income-tax Department;

(b) whether the Income-tax Department observed the Mass Communication Week throughout India and spot assessments were completed;

(c) if so, the total number of spot assessments completed during the financial year upto 31st December, 1973 and what steps Government have taken to check tax evasion/concealment; and

(d) the number of cases where assessments were completed on the spot, or assessment were completed later, without any query raised by the Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Income-tax Department observed the Mass Communication Week throughout India and Spot Assessment were completed in the financial year 1972-73. In the financial year 1973-74, only the Mass Communication Week programme was conducted.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

DIRECT AIR LINK BETWEET AHMEDABAD AND IMPORTANT CITIES IN GUJARAT

5271. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Ahmedabad is not linked directly by air with several important cities in the State, like Rajkot, Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, Bhuj, Surat and Bulsar whereas some of the said cities are already so linked with Bombay;

(b) whether Government propose to establish direct air link between Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat;

(c) if so when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is hardly possible in the present circumstances with exceedingly steep rise in cost of fuel and limited fleet available.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Due to the steep increase in the price of aviation fuel and the decision to phase out the Viscounts and the decision to then fleet, it became necessary for Indian

Airlines to rescast their schedule from 18. 3.74, resulting in the discontinuance of air services to some cities and reduction in frequencies of services to some others.

CLOTH FOR DISTRIBUTION IN KERALA STATE

5272. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of mill made coarse cloth given to Kerala for distribution at controlled rate;

(b) whether Kerala Government has requested Textile Commissioner to allot sarees, dhoties and medium varieties of cloth; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) A statement showing the quantity of controlled cloth allotted to the State of Kerala, during the last six months is attached

(b) and (c) Requests for increased allotment of controlled cloth to the State of Kerala during the festivals of Onam and Christmas were received. Against their request for allotment of controlled cloth for the Onam festival, 61 bales of Dhoties, 777 1/4 bales of long cloth and 629 3/4 bales of shirting were allotted to Kerala immediately. Subsequently, 851 3/4 bales of controlled cloth were allotted on acceptance by the State Government of certain qualities of cloth Against their request for allotment of controlled cloth for Christmas festival, 1311 1/4 bales, comprising of long cloth and shirting were allotted in the month of December 1973, and 1121 1/4 bales of dhoties, long cloth and shirting were allotted in January 1974.

STATEMENT

Quantity of controller cloth allotted to the State of Kerala

Month	Quantity Allotted (Bales of 1500 metres each)
October, 1973 . .	827
November, 1973 . .	583
December, 1973 . .	1,311
January, 1974 . .	1,121
February, 1974 . .	488
March 1974 . .	358

7—28LSS/74

WITHDRAWAL OF CASH INCENTIVES TO EXPORTERS OF BICYCLES

5273. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to withdraw cash incentives to exporters of bicycles; and

(b) the particulars of other commodities on which cash incentives have been withdrawn in 1974 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The other items on export of which cash compensatory support has been withdrawn in 1974 are :

Transmission line towers, galvanised (mild steel).

Steel pipes and tubes, galvanised and ungalvanised

Bicycle tube valves

Paper board (including straw boards and mill boards).

Paper not elsewhere specified

Tissue paper other than cigarette tissue paper.

Other articles not elsewhere specified made mainly of paper, special paper or card boards, and boards and packaging and paper conversions made out of paper, special paper boards and packaging items made out of any such materials, including containers, wrappers, boxes bags etc. (without contents).

Account Books

Exercise Books.

Envelops and writing pads

Bamboo pulp.

EXPORT OF NON-TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

5274 SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts Government have made during 1974 to promote export of non-traditional agricultural products; and

(b) the efforts made for export of goods manufactured through cottage and village industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Incentives in the form of import replenishment, draw-back, cash compensatory allowance, allocation of sugar at levy price etc. are being given for promoting the export of non-traditional agricultural products and efforts are being made to increase unit value realisation. A committee has been set to work out a plan of action for increasing export of processed food items. Export of limited quantities of rubber out of surpluses to domestic consumption has been allowed during the current year. It is also proposed to send Sales-cum-Study Teams to foreign markets for exploring possibilities of increasing export of non-traditional agricultural products

(b) Export Promotion Councils provide necessary assistance and guidance to manufacturers of goods for export purposes

EXPORT OF SILVER BULLION, SILVER SHEETS AND PLATES

5275. SHRI R. P. ULGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the silver bullion, silver sheets and plates are permitted to be exported to East European countries and if so, the quantity exported to these countries month-wise since October, 1973 till the 15th March, 1974;

(b) other countries to which exports of silver in any form have taken place, month-wise during that period; and

(c) the price at which it was allowed to be exported to each country in terms of f.o.b. realisations ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). There was a ban on export of silver bullion, silver sheets and plates imposed on the 7th October, 1966. This applied to all countries abroad uniformly. This ban was lifted on the 17th February, 1974. Data relating to exports made, if any, and the prices obtained, since that date are not yet available. So far as East European countries are construed, the exports to these countries are confined to items included in the Trade Plans finalised mutually on an annual basis.

EXPORT OF SILVER

5276. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some of the Indian firms exported silver to East European countries clandestinely in forms other than silver articles;

(b) if so, the value thereof; and

(c) whether any punishment was imposed on the parties concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

EXPORT OF RAW HIDES AND SKINS

5277 SHRI R P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of COMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether export of raw hides/skins are freely allowed without any limit in case of established exporters of hides/skins ?

(b) whether any conditions have been imposed in case of new entrants in the field of exports of hides business;

(c) whether exports of hides and skins are made only to the countries which have been traditionally importing the same from India or to some new countries also; and

(d) what is the quantum and value of hides and skins exported during January to December, 1973 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) :

(a) No, Sir. The export of raw hides and skins is totally banned.

(b) No new entrant is now allowed to export semi-processed hides and skins.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The estimated quantum and value of semi-tanned hides and skins exported during January to December, 1973 is 5.06 crores Kilograms, valued at Rs. 173.87 crores.

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN INDIA

5278. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the present depressing economic climate in

the country is likely to lead to recession on the top of the prevailing inflation;

(b) if so, what urgent steps are being taken to arrest this trend; and

(c) if not, what are the factors relied upon by Government to allay such fears of the enlightened public ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHANVAN) : (a) to (c). Government does not subscribe to the view that the economic difficulties which the country is experiencing today would lead to any economic recession. The planning mechanism of the country together with the production oriented budgetary policies are build-in-stabilizers against the occurrence of any such recession. However, there are certain industries whose capacities are under-utilised for various reasons. These bottle-necks are sought to be removed through appropriate policies combined with the shift of plan expenditures towards sectors of critical shortages.

SETTING UP OF A JUTE MILL IN TRIPURA DURING FIFTH PLAN

5279. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any allocation of funds has been made for setting up a Jute mill in Tripura during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the purposed; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The provision during the Plan is Rs. 1 crore and for the year 1974-75 around Rs. 40 lakhs has been provided for;

(c) The mill is likely to be set up in a period of about two years.

PROPOSAL TO RESUME JANATA SERVICE OF INDIAN AIRLINES FOR CALCUTTA-AGARTALA-KHOWAI-KAMALPUR-KAILASHAHAR SECTOR

5280. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to resume Janata service of Indian Airlines for Calcutta-Agartala-Khowai- Kamalpur- Kailashahar Sector in view of the normalcy returning fast in flights of Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). This service had hitherto been operated with Dakota aircraft. With effect from 18-3-1974, Indian Airlines have phased out Dakotas from their service. In view of the fleet, fuel and financial problems it would not be possible to relink some of these stations in the near future.

DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF LEATHER INDUSTRY

5281. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what follow-up measures have been taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Sitaramayya Committee for the development and expansion of leather industry; and

(b) whether Government have analyse the effect of the measures taken by them in this regard and if so, with what results ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) As these measures have been taken only recently, it is too early to assess the results.

STATEMENT

The following measures have been taken for the development and expansion of the leather industry :—

(i) The licensing procedure has been simplified so that manufacturers of semi-finished leather can instal capacity to manufacture finished leather to the full extent of their semi-processed capacity, without having to obtain licences for the purpose.

(ii) In the import policy for the registered exporters, a provision has been made that against the 3% import replenishment allowed against exports of E.J. tanned and chrome hides and skins, at least 2/3rd thereof will compulsorily be utilised only for the import of machinery, tools and equipment required

for balancing, modernisation and authorised expansion.

(iii) A standing list of machinery is being maintained, which is allowed to be imported by registered exporters against their replenishment licences, without going in for indigenous clearance every time. This list is being further expanded.

(iv) The list of chemicals and dyes allowed to be imported against replenishment licences has also been expanded.

(v) The Ministry of Industrial Development and the State Governments are taking necessary action to set up common facility centres, to enable the small tanners to switch-over to production of finished leather.

(vi) The Tamil Nadu Government has drawn up a scheme for granting financial assistance, through their financial institutions, to the small units for purchase of machinery, etc. This scheme has been forwarded to other State Governments, who are concerned with the leather trade.

(vii) An intensive campaign to help the tanners to modernise their tanneries was conducted recently in collaboration with the national Small Industries Corporation.

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TEA

5282. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of tea produced during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of tea required for home consumption ?

(c) the quantity and value of tea exported during the last three years; and

(d) the foreign exchange earned therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Information is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6598/74.]

(b) to (d). Information is given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6598/74.]

SETTING UP OF TOURIST HOTELS

5283. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals for setting up of tourist hotels during the 1st year of Fifth Plan have been finalised;

(b) if so, the number of hotels proposed to be set up; and

(c) the location and capacity of each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). A statement showing the accommodation projects to be taken up by the Indian Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, during the first year of the 5th Five Year Plan is attached.

Air India also have plans for the construction of two hotels at Bombay, one at Santa Cruz Airport and the other at Juhu Beach. The Airport Hotel is already under construction and is expected to be commissioned with 300 rooms, by August/September this year. The construction of the hotel at Juhu Beach, with 350 rooms in the first phase, is expected to start towards the end of the year.

STATEMENT

India Tourism Development Corporation's Accommodation Projects for 1974-75 (*Excluding Renovation*)

Name of the scheme	*Rooms*
1	2
I. *Continuing Schemes*	
1. Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi	50
2. Kovalam Hotel, Kovalam	100
3. Airport Hotel at Calcutta	156
4. Expansion of Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore	100
5. Expansion of Aurangabad Hotel, Aurangabad	50
6. Gulmarg Hotel, Gulmarg	60
7. Hotel at Patna	50
8. Conversion of Lalit Mahal Palace into a hotel, Mysore	19
	585
II. *New Schemes*	
(a) *Hotels*	
1. New Delhi	600

1	2
(b) *Hotels*	
1. Agra	100
2. Jaipur	100
	200
(c) *Cottages*	
1. Goa	50
III. *Expansion & Renovation of Hotels & Travellers' Lodges*	
1. Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	150
2. Lalit Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	50
3. TL Bhubaneshwar	25
	225
Grand Total	1660

BRANCHES OF NATIONALISED BANKS PROPOSED TO BE OPENED IN DELHI DURING THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

5284. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of branches of Nationalised Banks proposed to be opened during the next six months in the Union Territory of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) . In pursuance of the directive of the Reserve Bank of India, commercial banks are now required to formulate three-year rolling plans for branch expansion The plan for the first year is a detailed one, while that for the subsequent two years is in aggregative terms. Banks are currently engaged in the formulation of the three-year plan covering the period 1974-76. The Reserve Bank of India has, however, reported that, as at the end of January 1974, the public sector banks had on hand 50 licences/allotments for opening bank offices in the Union Territory of Delhi. These offices are likely to be opened in the near future.

ISSUING OF INSTRUCTIONS TO CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION REGARDING FUNCTIONING OF NATIONALISED BANKS

5285. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Central Vigilance Commission to keep a watch over the functioning of the nationalised banks;

(b) whether Vigilance Commission has submitted any report in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings of the Vigilance Commission and action, if any, proposed on various observation and recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

FOREIGN AID COMMITTED BY WORLD BANK AND ITS AGENCIES IN FIFTH PLAN

5286 SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total amount of financial aid committed by the World Bank, IDA and IMF for the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether the aid committed by the World Bank and its agencies is as per our expectations and if not the reaction of Government over hesitation of the World Bank to commit sufficient aid for financing the Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The World Bank and the International Development Association provide resources on an annual basis subject to availability of resources The aid committed by the World Bank group has been according to our expectations in the past. Subject to replenishment of IDA resources, India can expect a reasonable level of assistance from this agency during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

12-00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

MECHANISATION IN COIR INDUSTRY RESULTING IN LARGE SCALE UNEMPLOYMENT IN KERALA

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Industrial Development and Science and Technology to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :—

"The reported serious situation arising out of the mechanisation in Coir Industry resulting in large scale unemployment in Kerala."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) : Sir, Government's policy regarding mechanisation in the coir industry

[Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari]

has been clarified on more than one occasion in Parliament and elsewhere. In general Government are opposed to the substitution of men by machines merely for speeding up a certain operation or for providing greater returns to the owners. At the same time, the need for productivity improvement, quality enhancement, and export promotion are factors that are relevant in regulating the activities of this like that of any other, industry.

Government attach very great importance to the need for protecting and promoting the employment component in the coir industry, particularly in the situation prevailing in Kerala. It has been reported that in the retting sector of this industry certain units are using mechanical defibring machines for extracting fibre out of coconut husks. These are locally fabricated machines requiring no licence. It is understood that there are about 283 locally fabricated machines in operation in Kerala. While the use of these machines will bring some reduction in cost and accelerate the production process and improve quality it may have a certain impact on the employment situation as well. However there is no reliable estimate of the number of persons rendered surplus as a result. The State Government of Kerala took steps and prohibited introduction of these machines some time back.

3. In the matting sector a decision was taken as early as 1961 to mechanise one-third of the production. Government are not aware of any new mechanisation having been introduced in any other sector of this industry. In fact it has been reported that the ban on defibring machines has perhaps had the effect of retarding production and consequent lower employment. The State Government is keeping the situation under constant review and will take all necessary steps to meet any situation that may arise. As a development measure, the State Government have initiated steps to revitalise the cooperative sector in this industry. The Central Government on their part have recently granted an assistance of Rs. 100 lakhs to the State Government over and above the Plan ceiling to implement this programme and it is hoped that the industry will get stabilised in course of time.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : The statement is a mixture of confusion and also admission. The Minister has admitted that in certain places, however, there is no reliable estimate of the number of persons rendered surplus as a rsult. So, the most important thing is that he must know how many persons are unemployed. They do not know how many persons are unemployed.

Then, it is said :

> "... and export promotion are factors that are relevant in regulating the activities of this, like that of any other industry."

This industry is not like that of any other industry. It is a cottage industry. As far as the factors that are stated here, that the export will be more if these machines are introduced, it is not correct. As far as the reports and also figures are concerned, the export value has risen without introduction of these machines.

So, it is only a factor which is brought about by the monopoly exporters that, if machines are not introduced, there will be no exports. That also is wrong.

In the statement it has been admitted that :

> "Government attach very great importance to the need for protecting and promoting the employment component in the coir industry, particularly in the situation prevailing in Kerala."

I want to say that it is important not only because of employment but also because of foreign exchange earnings. Rs. 17 to 18 crores are the foreign exchange earned from this industry; also the Central Government gets Rs. 1 crore as levy and duty. So, it is very important from the point of view of foreign exchange also. There are ten lakhs of workers employed in the industry, and five lakhs of workers are dependent on this for their livelihood. That is also an important issue. The argument of promotion of more exports is only a myth. Even now the exports are more. It is not correct to say that because of not using the machines the quality has not improved. By introducing the machines, do you want to starve the lakhs and lakhs of workers who are employed in that industry ?

It is also said in the statement :

> "....it may have a certain impact on the employment situation as well. However, there is no reliable estimate of the

number of persons rendered surplus as a result. The State Government of Kerala took steps and prohibited introduction of these machines some time back."

They are small machines. But I am talking of the new machines that have come in the retting sector. In some places they are introduced. The Kerala Government has banned introduction of these machines only in three dis ricts. What we want is that it must be banned in all the districts; if it is banned only in three districts, then the machines will go to the other districts. More than a lakh of people who are employed, especially in the coastal areas, mainly women workers, who earn their livelihood on retting of the fibre, will be thrown out of employment if machines are introduced.

I also want to know from the hon. Minister whether on 11-2-1974 the Kerala Industries Minister had sent a note to the Central Government saying that, if the money allotted by the Plan—he has not shown it here; that is Rs. 5,17,00,000—is not given by February, the whole industry would be paralysed; there will be acute unemployment and starvation. That letter was sent on 11-2-1974 or near about that date. Here in the statement it is also said :

> "As a development measure, the State Government have initiated steps to revitalise the cooperative sector in this industry."

This is not correct. The State Government cannot revitalise or reorganize the industry because they did not get any help from the Central Government. The Central Government has given only Rs. 100 lakhs according to the statement. I want to point out that, in the year 1963, the Kerala Government sent a scheme—because the whole industry was in confusion—to reorganize the industry. Then the Planning Commission appointed a Study Group or a Committee and that Committee recommended that, for three years consecutively, every year five crores of rupees must be given to revitalise the industry, to reorganise the cooperative sector. But that was not given. This year they have given only Rs. 100 lakhs. So, there will be a total destruction of the industry. As the State Industries Minister has said, believing that the Central Government will give Rs. 5 crores, they issued some orders for reorganizing the cooperative societies and also passed a price control order controlling the price of raw husk and soaked husk. We know what is usually the result of control. Like any other control, this control also made the people unemployed—those who were working in the coir industry. The monopolists did not purchase the raw husk and soak it. Things came to a standstill because the order was not implemented. The State Government was not able to give any help to the cooperatives because the Central Government did not give them the promised help.

The Planning Commission said that Rs. 15 crores should be given but they have given only Rs. 100 lakhs this year. It was promised that Rs. 5.17 crores will be given. May I know whether there will be a total banning of the machines not only in the weaving sector but also in the spinning sector. In the statement is said that he does not know whether machines have come in the spinning sector. Not only it is introduced in the spinning sector but I have a telegram that it is introduced not only in the weaving sector but also in the spinning sector it is introduced. That is why I put this call attention. So not only in the spinning sector but also in the retting sector machines are introduced and about a lakh of workers, especially women workers in rural areas will be unemployed. I want to know whether the introduction of machines in these sectors will be banned by the Government not only in one District but in the whole of the State.

I also want to know whether according to the scheme that was accepted by the Planning Commission as also by the Central Government, of giving Rs. 15 crores in three years, Rs. 5 crores every year consecutively, the balance amount will be given so that the co-operatives may be organized.

I also want to know whether this Government is aware of the statement made by the Industries Minister there that if in February they do not get this amount, the whole industry will be paralysed and there will be not only that introduction of machines will cause some unemployment, at least 50% unemployment, but if the help is not given, then the whole industry will be paralysed and there will be

[Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari]

unemployment and starvation. Will this Central Government which say that the whole object of the Plan is to give employment—this is job-oriented—in order to see that fifteen lakhs of people who are employed are not thrown on the streets, will they accept the scheme, give the amount of Rs. 5.17 crores and see that there is a total banning of the machinery?

I want to have answers to these questions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Shri George may reply. He comes from Kerala. He knows better.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: As far as unemployment of workers engaged in the retting sector is concerned, if these 283 machines in the retting sector are allowed to work, it is true that about 1 lakh persons will be unemployed and it was because of this fact that the Government of Kerala took the steps and banned under DIR the use of these machines which were locally fabricated. As far as the machines used in other sectors...

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Does he agree to that? Will he say that it will be banned in all the Districts?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : As far as my knowledge goes, Kerala Government has banned use of machines in the retting sector. These 283 machines are for use in the retting sector.

As far as other sectors are concerned, *viz.*, spinning sector and the manufacturing sector. In the spinning sector, as far as my knowledge goes, there is no information about the introduction of any machinery. But in the manufacturing sector, as far back as 1961, a decision was taken by the Government to mechanise one-third of the total production of the coir products and since then, three units were set up—one in the public sector under Coir Board and two in the private sector. These three units are working there according to the decision taken in 1961.

As far as the schemes for revitalisation, probably there is one scheme sent by the State Government for revitalising the coir industry through co-operatives and the State Government sent up a scheme of Rs. 15 crores. That is true, but a Study Group of the Planning Commission, after discussing this Rs. 15 crores scheme, recommended a scheme of about Rs. 7 crores. Out of this Rs. 7 crores which the Study Group of the Planning Commission recommended, the State Government, the financial institutions and the Central Government, all have to contribute for its revitalisation in the co-operative sector. Out of this Rs. 7 crores, Rs. 1 crore has already been given to the Government of Kerala in the year 1973-74. One crore of rupees has been provided in the present Budget for 1974-75 and, in 1975-76 we shall see what can be done to provide funds for the revitalisation scheme.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : I wanted an answer whether they got a letter from the Industries Minister of Kerala that if in February they do not get this Rs. 5 crores, the whole industry will be paralysed and that there will be acute and full unemployment and starvation. This is a very important thing. I want to know whether they have got a letter by the State Minister saying that the industry will be paralysed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you anything to say to that?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : At present I have no information regarding that letter. The Government of Kerala has demanded Rs. 5.17 crores for the year 1973-74 and out of that, the Government of India has already given Rs. 1 crores.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Will he ascertain from the Kerala Government and make a statement on the floor of the House on Tuesday?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I will put simply some questions...

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Not simply, Dada.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For a change.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): He is going to put questions, but the Minister knows nothing.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I want to know whether it is a fact that this is a cottage industry or not, employing nearabout 10 lakhs of workers, men and women and mostly these are workers coming from the Depressed Classes and their condition is very precarious. Already...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You said you will simply put the question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : These are the questions.

The Government's policy so far as I understand and so far as my little knowledge goes and which several times they have reiterated is that in respect of any industry if it is newly started or if it is an old industry, their policy will be that it is labour-intensive. And, what is the stand of the present Government? They have shifted from their old policy, just like they are issuing licences to the big and monopoly houses. There is a clear-slide-back from the established policy.

In this matter, my first question is : whether it is a cottage industry. So in no case should there be any mechanisation because if you go through the figures of exports and their money value, it will be seen that in 1973-74 the coir materials exported brought more money than it was previously with the larger quantity of exports. Is it a fact or not even with the existing system that is there and without improving them and whether the Kerala Government has written to you and also repeatedly represented that Rs. 15 crores is necessary for its improvement? Here in your statement you have mentioned that one hundred lakhs of rupees—to magnify the figure he has done that,—he could not just say Rs. 1 crore...

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : In my statement I have said Rs. 1 crore. I have not said Rs. 100 lakhs.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : In his statement it is said Rs. 100 lakhs is given. He says that he did not say that... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You started by saying that you would simply put the questions. Now please put the questions..., (*Interruptions*) Have you finished your questions?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : How can I finish?

I have addressed lakhs of workers....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nobody doubts that you have addressed lakhs of workers.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : My point is : whether they are going to treat it as a cottage industry and stop all sorts of mechanisation and rationalisation. Whatever promise you may give here, I know several times when these textile mills were modernised and when the jute mills were modernised, here in this House they said and gave assurances that this was rationalisation, that this was mechanisation without tears. May I know from the Minister whether he knows that in the jute mills where three lakhs of workers were there previously, now only by virtue of your policy, one lakh of workers have been swallowed. And same is the position with regard to textile mills in Bombay. If you are going to do the same thing for the Kerala people, they will not tolerate whatever be your policy. They will say...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are making a speech Please put your question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is so, Sir.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I want to know whether it is a fact that the units are decentralised to avoid all sorts of restrictions put by the Kerala Government or by the Central Government, whether the employers there are decentralising the units there or not. May I know whether the Government will adopt a policy to nationalise fully this export trade of coir and coir products? Coir Companies should directly produce coir goods and should become a leading producer. Are you going to do it or not....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. I cannot allow. You cannot go on making a speech for one hour... (*interruptions*) Please finish.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know from the Minister that licences should not be issued to units em-

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

ploying a minimum of 25 workers because they are bringing down the number of workers and getting licences to avoid all legislation regarding workers and companies ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are spoiling a good case made by Mr. Gopalan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We need no guidance from the Chair in this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You do not know the history, Sir....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may not know but I am concerned with your questions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : My next question is this. More units should be re-organized on a co-operative basis. Do you accept it or not ? Licences should not be given to exporters unless they themselves see that the number of employees in this industry is not reduced. This is my question and I want a categorical answer whether you are sticking to that policy that all industries will be labour intensive and no machinery will replace the working-man.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this a known fact that Coir industry in Kerala is one of our biggest cottage industries and as far as the policy of the Government with regard to the mechanisation is concerned I have already said in my statement about our approach to any sort of such mechanisation which creates the problem of unemployment. But, Sir at the moment we have to see how to develop the industry as such by using now technology and methods and therefore our policy basically is that of cautious modernisation of the industry. It was because of that policy to discourage mechanisation, the Government of Kerala has taken steps and not to allow such machines to be operated. The second point is about revitalisation of the cooperatives, and it is our endeavour to encourage cooperative societies and to revitalise those cooperative societies which are potentially viable, to make them viable by giving them assistance and we are taking steps in that direction. The Government of Kerala is taking steps in that direction. And for that purpose we have allotted the amount. Of course that amount itself will not do unless something is being taken from other financial institutions. The State Government of Kerala shall have to contribute its own share in that scheme of revitalisation and therefore I specifically stress and say that our stress is on the revitalisation of the cooperatives, not only for this coir industry, but for other cottage industries. We want to bring the cottage industries more and more under cooperative sector. There is one more important point regarding export which was raised. There are some conflicting views in the Board meeting. All India Trade Union Congress and others were represented; by and large people were of the view that the total exports of the Coir industry and Coir products should be nationalised. There was also a minority view to the effect that this should not be done because it will damage the industry itself. Government is considering the different aspects and a balanced view will be taken in the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I am surprised by the answers given by the Minister. The previous speaker has said that this is one of the very important cottage industries employing about a million or more people throughout the coastal area of that State.

It is earning a lot of foreign exchange. If you take the foreign exchange earnings, it cannot be next to many other industries in the country. In regard to such an important industry, when there is a crisis, such a callous, indifferent and lethargic attitude taken by the Centre is unfortunate. That gives me a little surprise. There is a saying among the coir workers that there is a kind of Mughals style in the manner of the ruling in the Centre particularly in dealing with the matters connected with the coir industry. The callous, indifferent and lethargic manner, in which these people are administering, the same is applicable to these gentlemen.

Coming to the points—I will not take a lot of time—there is a new aspect which I would like to impress upon the Minister. That is, apart from the dangers of mechanisation of the industry in Kerala, as was pointed out by my two friends, there is another aspect of the problem. It

is about setting up of mechanised units of coir factories outside Kerala. These highly sophisticated and mechanised coir units are established in the neighbouring states of Kerala, *e.g.*, for the information of the hon. Minister, I can give the name of Mangalore which is in Karnataka State. One of the industrialists from Kerala—if you want the name I can mention that —Shri Ravi Karunakaran, has set up a sophisticated and highly advanced coir built for which the machinery has been imported from Holland. This was imported from that country and set up in Mangalore. They are now canvassing around Kerala to set up more industries of the same nature. Sir, you should understand that the result will be that, after some time, from Kerala, the entire industry will be shifted to nearby States and Kerala will be reduced to a kind of raw material exporting base of the old colonial type.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Why should Poland export it ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Not Poland but Holland—a capitalist country. Your doubt is genuine—Poland cannot do that. It came from Holland.

The point is whether, in future, when you give permission to set up a factory like this outside Kerala, will you put a curb on that ? Will you ban such factories from being set up outside Kerala with the imported, or whatever it is, machinery ? This is my first point. My second point is : I think the Minister enumerated a very strange philosophy, that he is guided by the minority opinion of the Coir Board. Sir, I am a member of the Coir Board and Shri Ravi is also a member of the Coir Board. There was a discussion in the Board about how the exports of coir should be reorganised. A statement was also made by Shri L. N. Mishra when he was the Minister of Foreign Trade. He said that we would nationalise the exports of coir or channelise them. There was a resolution of the A.I.T.U.C. which was discussed in the Coir Board wherein, we, the people's representatives—representatives of the Kerala Government—by an overwhelming majority in the Coir Board supported that view that it should be nationalised. Who were the people then who opposed it ? Only the industrialists—big export houses— Shri Ravi Karunakaran and others—foisted it on the Minister in coming here and saying that he is guided by the minority members. It is a very shameless manner and callous way of telling the Parliament that you are guided by minority opinion. You should not do it.

Now I would like to ask one question to the hon. Minister. This is a very important matter. He has stated in his statement that we have to take the productivity, export promotion etc. into account. But, what is happening actually ? You are nowhere near the coir industry. And you do not know how that is run. This mediaeval type of eighteenth-century brutal exploitation is going on in these industries The workers are exploited and their marrows are taken out. This is how exploitation is going on, and the export houses are minting money. If the export trade is rationalised, these exploiters can be eliminated and the industry can be helped in a big way. So, my pointed questions to the hon. Minister are the following. Will he impose a ban on these industrial units which are setting up outside and in States around Kerala which have mechanised the industry ? Will he take a firm decision in tune with the majority decision of the Coir Board and the decision of the Kerala Government to nationalise the export trade in coir industry products ? What steps has he taken to revitalise the coir industry ? I am thoroughly disappointed at the fact that whereas Rs. 15 crores had been asked, he has given a puny little sum of Rs. 100 lakhs and the industry is going to face a serious crisis in the coming days. What is he going to do ? Will he give a little more money or will he say 'No' ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only three questions are involved.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : I have to make certain clarifications. With regard to nationalisation, my hon. friend has rather misrepresented what I had said. I have not said that Government is directed by the minority view. I have said that there are two views. Of course, there is a minority view...

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will he implement the majority view ?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : Let me have my say. Government always look at all these things, taking into account the feasibility of the scheme. It is true that Government have not taken any decision. There are two views. The majority view is in favour of nationalisation of export of coir industry products. But there is a minority view also....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil). In the consultative committee they had decided to channelise the coir industry. What is his opinion about it?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : Let me make it clear that Government have not taken any decision on this matter, and Government have not given any weightage to the minority view or the majority view. This is unfortunate....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Channelisation was a unanimous decision.

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : It is unfortunate that I have been misunderstood. I just put the fact before the House. A decision is still to be taken.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : When is he going to take the decision? we have been waiting for years and years and he says only that a decision will be taken later. When will it be taken?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : With regard to the mechanised units or big units in Mangalore or somewhere else, I am sorry I have no information. But I may tell him that the Ministry of Commerce had convened a meeting on 25th February, 1974 and decided the strategy and discussed the steps for modernisation of the coir industry to boost up export of coir products, but the State Government of Kerala took objection to it, and on the objection of the Kerala Government, the whole scheme which was under consideration by the Commerce Ministry was postponed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : There is a Coir Board. It is a very relevant thing....

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : I am making my submissions. If the hon. Member wants....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : It is an irregular thing. There is a Coir Board. Let them discuss it. What are these people in Delhi doing? Let them consult the Coir Board. He does not know the subject and what the problem is....

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI : What a funny state of affairs! I do not know the subject. So, let the subject be transferred to Shri Vayalar Ravi.

12.39 HRS.

RE : MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I had tabled an adjournment motion. Government have miserably failed in their experiment on socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains. There is a total collapse of the distribution machinery. There is privation and artificial scarcity. It is a serious problem....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You might have gone through the proceedings and found that yesterday we had made the submission that there should be a debate on the foodgrains policy....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please. If all of you speak, nothing can be heard. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down. You can make your submissions briefly, but all of you should not speak together. Otherwise nothing goes into the record and nothing is understood.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us know what has happened to the Adjournment Motions tabled by us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not know. There is only one Adjournment Motion that came to my attention this morning.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We had submitted it in time. I am informed that it has been received. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will give you the information. Now, two Adjournment Motions were placed before me this morning.

AN HON. MEMBER : Who are they?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am going to tell you. You are so impatient. No. 1 is, seeking to discuss the Government policy regarding the take-over of the

wholesale trade in wheat. (*Interruptions*) Order, please. It is about the statement which the Government made yesterday. Another is from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu with regard to the alleged atrocities on the Harijans.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have also given an Adjournment Motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well; your name is also there, and also that of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. It is with regard to the discussion on the policy about the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat. This is the motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I request you to read the motion? You first said by mistake that only one Adjournment Motion had been received.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: "Failure of the Government to implement the policy regarding the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat..." and so on and so forth. (*Interruption*) Why don't you allow me to finish? Now, the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture is coming.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Will you kindly hear me?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hear me first. It is coming within a few days and I understand that there is a desire to push this discussion forward as early as possible so as to give the Members an opportunity to discuss it. This Adjournment Motion relates to the Ministry of Agriculture, and according to the rules, I cannot admit an Adjournment Motion on the subject-matter of which a discussion is pending. Therefore I do not allow the Adjournment Motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before your ruling, I may be permitted to make a submission about the procedure that you are suggesting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am personally conveying to you the decision that has been made. You canont make any comment on that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to refer to the interpretation. I want to submit that in the discussion of the Demands for Grants this issue cannot be taken up. You referred to the Demands for Grants and I want to make a submission regarding that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot review it. I cannot change an important decision.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have more faith in your conviction. Let me make a submission. You have just now said that since the Demands under the Ministry of Agriculture are coming up, and since there would be enough opportunities to discuss this problem there, you cannot admit the Adjournment Motion. I wish to point out to you that no doubt we can discuss a number of problems during the debate on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Agriculture, but I am interested in pinpointing the failure of the Ministry and the Government regarding the implementation of the wholesale trade experiment that has led to a total collapse of the distribution machinery, that has led to starvation and artificial scarcity and related problems. And so, there has to be an element of censure introduced which is possible only on an Adjournment Motion and that element of censure cannot be introduced in the discussion on the Demands for Grants. Therefore, I insist that I be permitted to move my Adjournment Motion.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): My submission on this point is that while the Chair is surely entitled to point out that in the near future a discussion of some sort is likely on the subject now before us, I wish you very closely consider whether during the Budget session when the Ministry has come before us for a review and for securing acceptance of their demands for grants by the House, that is an occasion for overall examination of the working of the Ministry from different points of view and this is therefore no occasion for reviewing the kind of decision which the Government just announced in the House yesterday. The Government chose to do something which was a reversal of a previously accepted policies as a result of the non-application of the method of consultation with different parties in the House. The Government has taken a decision which has affected the economic position of the country in the most disastrous fashion. Do the Government expect the House to swallow a decision which they announced in a hectoring fashion suddenly in this House? This is a matter which goes against the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

gram of parliamentary decency and if the Chair does not uphold the rights of the House as against the hectoring Government, I do not know what the parliamentary system is for. You must consider this matter very much more closely than you have done so far.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I wish to draw attention to the fact that this is a sudden change of policy, not only a change but it is also an admission of abject failure of the Government policy, as has been rightly pointed out by Shri Mukerjee . (*Interruptions*). You will remember that not for one day, not for one hour but for hours together this was discussed in meetings in which the Cabinet Ministers were present.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are on the question of admissibility now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Leaders of the Opposition belonging to all parties in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha were present in that meeting to consider whether wheat trade should be taken over or not, whether rice trade should be taken over or not. The matter was discussed several times. This is not a matter that can come up in the form of discussion on demands for grants suddenly without consulting anybody they change the policy; they do not care to discuss or inform the leaders of the opposition. In future also, do they expect that the leaders of the opposition will meet the Prime Minister and the Food Minister ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now. What is your point ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Strictures should be passed against this Government, without informing us or giving us the reasons, they have changed that police. That is why the censure motion should be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before I call upon some other hon. Members, let me make this point very clear. I have conveyed to you the decision. Even so, because members are so worked up, I have given them an opportunity. If you have any fresh point to bring in, I shall consider this. This is not an occasion for you to go over everything, whom you met, whom you met, what you did or did not do. All that is beside the point.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They did not care to consult the Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am here concerned only with this question : whether this should be re-oponed; please confine yourself to that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding the observation that there is scope for discussion under the Demands for Grants of a particular Ministry, and therefore, the adjournment motion need not be taken, I have to say this During the last Budget Session when Demands were yet to be discussed, an adjournment motion was allowed to be moved in the House and the matter was discussed There is a precedent. During previous Budget Sessions, adjournment motions have been allowed even though a particular Ministry's demands were yet to be discussed This is on record There is a precedent This can be allowed if the Chair wants.

SHRI A K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : Your argument, is because there is scope for discussion under the Demands for Grants, there should not be an adjournment motion This question is very important. An adjournment motion is entirely different from a discussion. Government's policy is a legalising profiteering and black-marketing. When the newspapers reported that the question of changing the procurement policy was being considered, I submitted a memorandum and saw the Prime Minister and told her 'There is news that the Chief Ministers are meeting and that the policy will be reversed'; I also submitted that if the policy is reversed, there will be a calamity; prices will increase and not only that, there will be food scarcity. We met the Prime Minister, submitted a memorandum and told her that this is a very important question and this should not be done like that; without a discussion in Parliament. It is very necessary that Government must be censured for reversing the policy which is ruinous to the whole country. What will happen ? If this policy is implemented, Government will be understood by the Parliament that they are not able to implement the decision they took last year. Sir, Kindly allow the adjournment motion. In case you do not allow this, at least there must be a discussion on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the points in favour of the adjournment motion are, firstly, this decision has been taken by the Cabinet without referring it to this House. They had enough opportunity. This House assembled a month back. This was also coming up in the newspapers daily, in one form or the other. The Opposition has not been consulted. This decision has been taken without association of this House. They took a party decision, which is extremely bad. My second point is, with the announcement, yesterday itself, the price of wheat in the open market, which was selling at Rs. 2 or Rs. 2.30 has gone up by 30 or 40 paise. You can imagine the condition of the ordinary people who have to purchase this. Prices have gone up. This cannot be discussed in the ordinary way. I hope you will kindly allow this adjournment motion or a separate discussion so that we are able to censure this Government. Apart from legalising black-marketing and hoarding, as so ably pointed out by Shri Mukerjee and Shri Gopalan, I would mention here that they have gone back on their promises.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are making a long speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not make a long speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Bring out the points for me to reconsider the question

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Had I that much control over language, I would have done it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is capable of a longer speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : So either you should give a chance to us to censure Government or you should allow a separate discussion. If they have any objection to the admission of an adjournment motion against their shameless action, let them accept a discussion today or on Tuesday on this specific issue so that we are able to expose their hollow slogan of socialism.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने नई नीति की घोषणा कल की है लेकिन यह नहीं बताया है कि मंडियों में कितना गेहूं आएगा और उस का 50 प्रतिशत मिलने पर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिए कितना उपलब्ध हो जाएगा । सरकार की यह नीति रहती है कि उसने शराबबन्दी की, तो उस के बाद शराबबन्दी को खोला । उस ने गेहू का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया और गेहू के राष्ट्रीयकरण को खोला । इन की दोनो नीतिया असफल रही है क्योकि यह सरकार निकम्मी है । इसलिए हम लोगो को पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिए । इन की यह नीति भी असफल रहने वाली है, मै पहले से ही कह देना चाहता हू । जैसे इन की राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति असफल रही, वैसे ही यह भी असफल रहेगी क्योंकि यह सरकार निकम्मी है । इसलिए हम को पूरा मौका इस के सभी पहलुओ पर बहस करने का मिलना चाहिए ।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : The demand for the adjournment motion being admitted should be seen in the proper perspective. This is not a question of just a change in the policy. This is a question of betrayal, betrayal in the background of this fact that only a few days ago, Shri Vajpayee met the Prime Minister and he had refused to disclose what transpired at that meeting. We suspect that Governemnt is in collusion with the Jan Sangh and that is why it has succumbed to this demand of the traders and taken this decision. Therefore, we must discuss this right now and let the discussion be thorough.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, व्यर्थ मे मेरा नाम घसीटा गया है इस मामले में, मेरी पार्टी को इस विवाद में लाने की कोशिश की गई है । प्रधान मंत्री जी से मेरी मुलाकात किसी सार्वजनिक विषय को ले कर नही थी । उस में गेहू के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बिल्कुल चर्चा नहीं हुई ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात से इकार नही किया जा सकता कि अनाज के व्यापार के मामले में सरकार ने अपनी नीति में बुनियादी परिवर्तन किया है । यह परिवर्तन अच्छा है

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

या बुरा है, इस पर अलग अलग राय हो सकती है। यह परिवर्तन भविष्य में सफल होगा या नहीं यह भी कहना कठिन है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not go into the merits. The question is whether this decision can be reopened.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अगर सदन चाहे, तो यह री-ओपन हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन आप से यह है कि आप एजोर्नमेंट मोशन की इजाजत नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो इस सवाल पर जल्दी से जल्दी चर्चा करने का आप सदन को मौका दें। एक तरीका यह हो सकता है कि आप कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों को आगे बढ़ा लें या किसी और सदस्य को कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव लेकर इस सवाल पर खुली चर्चा होनी चाहिए और हम भी अपनी बातें कहेंगे और कांग्रेसी मित्रों को भी सुनना चाहेंगे। श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव और श्री वयालार रवि को इस बारे में क्या कहना है, उस को हम सुनना चाहेंगे।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I would like you to look into the record of yesterday. The Chair had made some observations about admission of a prober debate.

13.00 Hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is only one valid point made by the hon. members in their submissions for reopening the question whether there should be an adjournment motion, namely that in an adjournment motion you can censure the Government whereas on the discussion on the Demands of the Food and Agriculture Ministry you cannot censure the Government. But may I point out that it is not correct because even on the Demands, you have cut motions and you can carry the cut motions and vote out the demands, which amounts to a censure. So, this point also is not tenable. Therefore the question of adjournment motion is ruled out and there cannot be a reopening of it. Even so, when so many members are anxious about having a discussion, I agree to a discussion. Let there be a discussion.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Government also would welcome a discussion because it is an important matter. If you like, the date and time etc. can be fixed by the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will have a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee at 4.30 P.M. to fix the date, time and duration of the discussion.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : What about Mr. Bosu's adjournment motion about the attack on Harijans ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Kindly read it out.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Bosu has given an adjournment motion on Harijans. Many other members have given notice under 377, on the same subject and that has been admitted. Therefore, let us not go into that now. Shri P. K. Deo feels exercised. Naturally when our own people die of starvation, we feel exercised I shall allow him also under rule 377.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about my notice under rule 377 ? The Transport Minister has announced on TV last night that the bus fares in Delhi will be raised. This should have been announced in the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It amounts to contempt of the House.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will examine it. So many things cannot be done in the course of one day

Only a short while ago I got notice of another subject, which I consider to be important and urgent, from Mr. Sezhiyan relating to the situation in Pondicherry, because the budget is not there, vote on account has not been passed etc. I will allow him also under rule 377 to raise it.

SHRI JYOTIRBOY BOSU : Will the discussion on food procurement policy be under rule 193 or some other rule ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will be decided by the Business Advisory Committee. How can I say off hand ?

Now, papers to be laid.

13.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1974-75, P O. SAVINGS BANKS (AMDT.) RULES 1974, DELHI SALES TAX (3RD AMDT.) RULES, 1974 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the Detail Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the following Ministries/Departments for 1974-75 :—

(i) Ministry of Education and Social Welfare

(ii) Ministry of External Affairs.

(iii) Department of Culture.

(iv) Department of Space.

(v) Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6573/74.]

(2) A copy of the Post Office Savings Banks (Amendments Rules 1974) (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S R 133(E) in Gazette of India dated 15th March, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6574/74.]

(3) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No F.4(85)/71-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th March, 1974, under sub section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6575/74.]

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 142(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1974,, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6576/74.]

8 - 28LSS/74

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 274 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6577/74.]

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अभी जो दस्तावेज मन्त्री महोदय के द्वारा रखे जा रहे है ये कस्टम तथा सेंट्रल एक्साइज के बारे में है । मै आपका ध्यान इस ओर खीचना चाहता हूं कि एक नोटिफिकेशन के द्वारा जो 23 मार्च को जारी किया गया इस सरकार ने जूट के सामानों पर एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी बढाना और फिर से कायम करने का काम किया । इस के बारे में कई बार अध्यक्ष महोदय ने अपना निर्णय दिया है कि जब कभी कर वृद्धि का मामला आ जाए तो उसकी घोषणा सदन में होनी चाहिए और जो भी नोटिफिकेशन निकले वह तत्काल सदन के सामने आना चाहिए । पिछली बार भी जब इन्होंने जूट के सामानो पर एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी या तो खत्म कर दी या उसको पटाया उस समय भी मैंने एतराज किया था कि यह मामला सदन के सामने नही आया और उस समय आदेश दिया गया था कि इस तरह की बात आगे होगी तो सदन उसको बरदाश्त नही करेगा ।

विगत अगस्त महीने मे जूट के सामानो पर जो ड्यूटी घटाई गई या समाप्त कर दी गई उसके लिए कोई केस नही था । कोई आधार नही था । केवल जूट इडस्ट्री से पाच करोड रुपया वसूलने के लिए इन्होने यह रियायत दे दी थी । आज यू० पी० का चुनाव खत्म हो रहा है इसलिए यह नया नोटिफिकेशन ले कर ये आए हैं । इस नोटिफिकेशन मे जो एक्सप्लेनेटरी नोट दिया गया है उसकी ओर मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । इस मे यह कहा गया है :

"This notification seeks to enhance the rate of export duty on carpet backing by Rs. 450 per tonne and that of hessian by

[श्री मधु लिमये]

Rs. 400 per tonne as well as to reimpose the export duty on sacking (cloth and bags) at the rate of Rs. 150 per tonne. This enhancement in the rate of export duty has been made in the context of present price trends and other relevant factors.

The additional revenue likely to accrue to the exchequer consequent on the revision of duties is estimated to be Rs. 18.55 crores in a year."

जूट के सामानों का दाम आज नहीं डेढ़ साल से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंडियों में बढ़ने लगा था और कोई सिंथटिक सब्सटीट्यूट उस समय जूट का मकाबला नहीं कर रहा था। पहली बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि विगत साल एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी क्यों घटाई गई, क्यों समाप्त कर दी गई ? इसलिए कि आपने जूट इंडस्ट्री से उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों के लिए पांच करोड़ रुपया लिया था ? अगर मेरी यह बात झूठ आप साबित कर सकते हैं—कि जूट के सामानों के दाम डेढ़ साल से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंडियों में नहीं बढ रहे थे तो मैं इसके लिए जो भी आप सजा देंगे, उसके लिए तैयार हूं।

आपका निर्णय मैं दो चीजों पर चाहता हूं। क्या यह उचित था कि 23 तारीख को जो नोटिफिकेशन निकाला गया उसको पार्लियामेंट को विश्वास में लिए बिना निकाला जाता और दूसरे 23 तारीख का नोटिफिकेशन आज इतने दिनों के बाद सदन के सामने क्यों आ रहा है ? क्या वह भी इसलिए नहीं कि कल मैंने नोटिस दिया था और मन्त्रालय से भी जो बात की उससे उनको पता चला कि हम लोगों ने गड़बड़ी की है और फिर उन्होंने लाइब्रेरी वालों को कहा कि कल एक नोटिफ़िकेशन सदन के सामने रखा जा रहा है ? इस में औचित्य का भी मामला है, विलम्ब का भी मामला है और सबस्टैंटिव बात यह है कि जब एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी में रियायत दी गई, उसको घटाया गया तो ऐसा करने का कोई आधार नहीं था ? इसका खुलासा भी होना चाहिए।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is his viewpoint and he is entitled to hold that view. There is nothing new in that. But I must deny the allegation made by the hon. Member that Rs. 5 crores has been taken as a result of which there was this reduction and then increase in the rates. It is a motivated statement; that is all that I can say.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Malicious allegation.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Coming to the other question, this notification was issued on the 23rd March under the relevant provisions of the Customs Act. According to the Lok Sabha procedure or conventions, the notifications of the Finance Ministry are placed on the Table on their question day, which happens to be today After 23rd March which was a Saturday, this is the first Questions day on which, I am told, we normally place the Notifications on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप को संतोष हो गया है ? यह टैक्सेशन का मामला है। इस को मामूली नोटिफ़िकेशन और रूल के साथ न जोड़ा जाए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत लिचर दलील है कि जब फ़िनांस मिनिस्ट्री का दिन आयेगा, उस दिन नोटिफ़िकेशन रखा जायेगा। यह तर्क सदन के गले के नीचे नहीं उतर सकता है। मन्त्री महोदय किसी और दिन नोटिफ़िकेशन को सदन में रख सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Well, both of you have said a number of things. They are on record. I will look into all these things I cannot just say anything off-hand about it. It is a question of Customs and Excise duties. I will have to examine it.

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOMS EXPORTS CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following papers (Hindi

and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73.

(2) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in *Library. See* No. LT-6578/74.]

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC IRAQ FOR INDO-IRAQ JOINT COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Republic of Iraq for the establishment of a permanent Indo-Iraq Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation signed in New Delhi on the 28th March, 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6580/74.]

13.12 HRS.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table following six Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 21st February, 1974 :—

(1) The Appropriation (Vote on Account Bill, 1974.

(2) The North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 1974.

(3) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1974.

(4) The Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1974.

(5) The Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Bill, 1974.

(6) The Gujarat Appropriation Bill, 1974.

13.12½ HRS.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER *RE.* INFORMATION GIVEN BY MINISTER ON ALLOCATION OF FOOD SUPPLIES TO STATES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I am in possession of facts to prove that whilst the Government reduced the supply of foodgrains from the Central pool to many States, in case of U.P. and Orissa, where there were mid-term elections, Government in order to further its party cause made greater supply of foodgrains in the months preceding the elections in 1974.

To high light this on 21-3-74, during the Debate on Bihar, I said the following :—

"(Page 12187) And what is the Central Government doing? When their demand was one lakh tonnes they made allocation of 35,000 tonnes and they actually gave only 30,000 tonnes. For November when the demand was one lakh tonnes the allocation was 25,000 tonnes and the supply was 21,000 tonnes. The same figures were there for the next month also. So the Centre is also playing politics on food there"

The Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, while replying to the Debate stated :

"(Page 12378/9) What I said was that from October allocation of quantities had been reduced for all States."

I regret to say that the Minister has deliberately misled the House by saying something which he knew to be untrue and the following facts will substantiate my allegations.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

In reply to my Starred Question No. 325 dated 18-3-74 Shri Shinde, Minister of State for Food gave the following figures :

(In '000 metric tonnes)

Orissa	November	December	January
Demand	25·0	15·0	20·0
Allocation	8·0	9·0	8·0
Supply	5·9	6·6	8·6

U.P.	October	November	December	January
Demand	80·0	114·0	114·0	114·0
Allocation	25·0	75·0	50·0	50·0
Supply	22·0	25·7	43·6	53·9

It could thus be seen that Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit's statement is far from true. In case of U.P. the rise was even 230% when compared between October and January supplies. This is very serious matter and the Minister must give his explanation before the House.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : Sir, during my speech in this House on the 21st March, 1974 on the Bihar situation, I had made references to the general food situation and supply of foodgrains from the Central pool to Bihar. In reply to the point made by one Hon'ble Member that the foodgrains allocated to Bihar were less than the demand, I had said, I quote :

> "There was a general pattern of reduction, and reduction took place about the month of October when the new crop began to come." (page 12337).

When my figures were challenged I had said :

> "I am giving the information which has been given by responsible quarters in the Ministry of Food today itself." (page 12338).

Upon this Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu said, I quote :

> "My point of Order is this The Hon'ble Minister has stated that 'these are the figures that have been given to me by responsible quarters.' I want a further clarification. Will the Minister kindly take the responsibility for what he says ..... ? He should clearly state here whether he takes full responsibility for what he has stated with regard to the supply and procurement of foodgrains to Bihar from the Centre" (page 12340).

I had in reply said :

> "If I have made a factual error I will either correct it myself or the Hon'ble member can always come up and raise it. I will be open to correction or open to criticism." (page 12340).

I have since consulted the records including the statement furnished by the Minister of State for Food in reply to Starred question No. 325 dated March 18, 1974. After I have completed the speech and Shri Madhu Limaye again referred to the allocations to Bihar I said :

> "What I said was that from October allocations of quantities had been reduced for all States." (page 12379).

While the statement furnished by the Minister of State for Food lends support to the general pattern that I had earlier talked about both in relation to total supplies and the allocation to a majority of States, it shows that in respect of six States namely Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Tamilnadu, UP and West Bengal, this general pattern did not obtain inasmuch as the allocations for the months immediately following October 1973 were not reduced. The reference to all States in my statement was inadvertent.

As far as I can recollect and have been able to ascertain from the records Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu did not make any reference to the allocations to any State other than Bihar. He said :

> "And what is the Central Government doing? When their demand was 100 thousand tons they made an allocation of 35 thousand tons and they actually gave only 30 thousand tons. For November when the demand was 100 thousand tons the allocation was thousand tons and the supply was 21 thousand tons."

Apart from this and his statement challenging my figures to which I have earlier referred, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu did not to the best of my recollection, raise any other point relating to allocation of foodgrains.

I had confined myself to a description of the situation in Bihar because the debate was on Bihar and had made certain points regarding the supply of foodgrains from the Central pool to Bihar in the overall context of the allocation from the Central pool. There was no question of any intention of misleading the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order. The hon. Home Minister should know that it is immaterial whether I have stated this or some other Member has stated this because when somebody makes a statement ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You rose on a point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When something comes on the floor of the House, it becomes the property of the House. My point of order is that the Home Minister is again throwing dust into the eyes of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पायन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है। मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी जो सफ़ाई देने का प्रयास किया है, वह बिल्कुल बेमतलब और बेबुनियाद है। वह सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। मैंने अपने भाषण के दौरान यहां कहा था कि जनवरी, 1973 से जनवरी, 1974 तक पूरे साल में बिहार को सिर्फ़ 27 प्रतिशत अनाज दिया गया, जब कि पश्चिमी बंगाल को 73 प्रतिशत और केरल को 75 प्रतिशत दिया गया। मन्त्री महोदय ने जान-बूझ कर सदन को गुमराह किया है। इस पर तो प्रिविलेज का सवाल उठना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I wish to submit one thing. It is not a point of order I met you ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please I cannot do irregular things. Why do you want me to do irregular things ? I don't want to mention the subject. That means something else, which is very different. I would advise you not to bring this.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am sorry, Sir, if I cannot do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the proper time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am not exactly raising the issue of food, but it is in connection with it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Don't bring in such things. Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, my submission is this ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Samar Guha, don't force me to do irregular things. That creates difficulty for everybody.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Charges are levelled against me that I instigated Anand Marg and other things. I have done lot of things to get the information, Sir. I have written to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Writing to me does not mean that you got my permission, you met me; I explained the difficulty. I think that must be enough. Order please.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Two minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will give even more than two minutes if it is a regular thing. If it is irregular I cannot give. Shri Vayalar Ravi.

13.22 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Reported atrocities on Harijans in Gonda District, U.P.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : I call the attention of yourself and the House to the report of the burning inflicted on Harijan villagers in Gonda. This is not a new thing. Reprisals on Harijans are reported all over the country. Now it has happened in Achalanagar. 9 Harijans are injured; 12 Harijans are missing. This is not a new thing. Even during the earlier part of this month, on the 11th of this month, the same thing happened in Meerut. The police had not taken any action. It happened in Buran village. It was reported to the Police. No action was taken. These atrocities are being committed. Police do not taken action. This happened because there was a real threat to these people and they were told, don't exercise your franchise, if you exercise your franchise in favour of the congress you will be looted, you will be killed Kulaks and exploiters are threatening them. BKD and other parties have been doing it, to bring pressure on the Harijans. My only request is this that Harijans must be given full protection. They are honest citizens of the country and they must be allowed to live peacefully. Full police protection should be given to them. Regarding Meerut, the Memorandum was submit ed to the Chief Minister. No action has been taken so far. If action had been taken against those who committed the atrocities, such things would have stopped. My request to you and to the Home Minister is this : Please take this seriously. Although this issue has been raised several times in the House, I am sorry to say that no action has been taken so far and such incidents have not been prevented so far. You could not prevent that so far They were allowed to go scot-free. I expect the hon. Home Minister to give his attention to this very serious matter and to give protection to the harijans.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, may I make a submission ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall come to you, Your name comes later, Shri Bhaura.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा (भटिंडा) : मुझे भी यही उठाना था। राजस्थान में 250 सी० पी० एम० वर्कर्स ने हरिजनों पर हमला किया..... (व्यवधान).....

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : यह गलत बात है। कौन से अखबार में छपा है ? पैट्रियट में छपा है ? ..... (व्यवधान).....

Sir, this is absolutely wrong. It is a concocted story. This House is being used for maligning the Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him read it out.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Sir, I read from the Patriot dated 29-3-74 I quote :

> "An attack by about 250 workers of the C P.M. on the harijans of a village in Govindgarh tehsil in Alwar district and setting their houses on fire was the subject of an adjournment motion in the Rajasthan Assembly today."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : First of all let me state that whatever is said here has gone on record. The happenings concerning harijans are going on in the last three years. In the State of U.P. alone, series of incidents of atrocities on harijans have taken place and the figures are :—

First year	94
Second year	164

I should congratulate Shri Dikshit for this jump from 94 to 164. Last year, 265 cases of atrocities on harijans were committed. This is happening in Gonda. And on last Tuesday, in a village, named, Jalnagar 30 k.m. from Gonda, this unfortunate incident took place wherein a harijan villager was set on fire and nine others were seriously injured and 12 others—women and children—have been kidnapped.

My submission specifically is this. You are here and the Minister is also here. And I would like you to advise the Home Minister to make a factual statement on what has happened and what steps they have taken in the matter. If they do not do that, we shall consider it that they are hand-in-glove with the police and these upper class Hindus in suppressing the facts.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Please allow me a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am attending to some business. Why do you interpose. How can you intervene ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : Sir, I personally spoke to the Chief Minister of U.P. over the telephone regarding the very unfortunate incidents in Gonda. The Chief Minister told me that the matter was raised in the State Legislative Assembly also. He has already directed the D.I.G. (Harijan Cell) to proceed immediately. By now, he must have left for the spot to make a complete inquiry. He has also told me that four persons, suspected to have committed the alleged atrocities, have been arrested and he has assured me that severe action as may be called for on the basis of this inquiry shall be taken.

This inquiry relates to this place only. For the other places, the facts relating to Meerut etc., will be placed before the House after they are collected. I assure you that with the cooperation of the Chief Minister, we shall be able to take a very severe action against those found guilty. We have no sympathy for the people who had done this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In spite of that why are figures going up ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I and the hon. Member are in the same position. We have to collect the information.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में एक बात है । केवल पुलिस से जांच कराना काफी नहीं है । कांस्टीट्यूशन के अन्तर्गत एक शड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिश्नर की व्यवस्था है । सरकार उन्हें आदेश दे सकती है कि वहां जा कर अपनी रिपोर्ट लाएं और पार्लियामेंट के सामने दोनों रिपोर्टें आनी चाहिएं । पुलिस के हस्तक्षेप के बाद भी ये घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं क्योंकि सच्चाई सामने नहीं आ पाती है । शड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कमिश्नर अपना आदमी भेज कर जांच करा सकते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think that that is a good suggestion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The police has been involved in these atrocities on Harijans many times.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him make a statement in regard to the incident in Rajasthan also. It has come out in the newspapers and it was discussed in the Rajasthan Assembly. Some statement should come in regard to the incidents in Bihar and Rajasthan also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister says that he will collect the figures about other States also. He has said that.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) : The police people always collude with the caste-Hindus. Let a parliamentary committee visit that place make an inquiry and submit a report.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है । क्या केवल कांग्रेसियों के द्वारा जो सवाल उठाये जायेंगे, उन्हीं के बयान आयेंगे ? मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार के हरिजनों के बारे में मैंने प्रश्न उठाया था ·····

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So many others have also raised it.

श्री मधु लिमये : हर एक का जवाब आना चाहिए । एक तो मैंने विगत सप्ताह में उठाया था, आप ही उस समय सदारत कर रहे थे, उस का जवाब क्यों नहीं आया ?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : इस प्रश्न में भी सभी के नाम हैं, इस में सिर्फ गोंडा का जिक्र है—फिर हमारे मित्र ऐसा क्यों कह रहे हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : विगत सप्ताह में मैंने मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कहा था, आप ने जवाब नहीं दिया ।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : मैं यहां उपस्थित नहीं था ।

श्री मधु लिमये : रघुरमैया साहब उपस्थित थे । आप को सभी प्रश्नों के जवाब देने चाहिए ।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : जवाब देता हूं।

(ii) REPORTED STARVATION DEATHS IN ORISSA

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : I want to bring to the notice of the House a matter of grave concern, namely that as many as six people have died of starvation in village Palas in the Junagarh Panchayat Samiti, Kalahandi district, and it has been brought to my notice by the chairman of the Panchayat Samiti. The reason is that that being a predominantly agricultural district there is no industry and there is no opportunity for employment in the off seasons. So, the people are not getting any work; all the development works which were started by the previous Government have been suspended now, and as a result, the people are not getting any work. Six people have already died of starvation deaths, and some are facing death. The Panchayat Samiti chairman has urged in his letter to provide adequate relief work in that area so that people could get employment.

If you view this in the perspective of the post-election period, you will find that there has been a systematic attempt to persecute the voters who have voted the Opposition parties.

Kalahandi district, from the very beginning, has been voting the non-Congress MLAs and that is why immediately after the Congress came into power, all relief works were suspended.

So, I request the Minister concerned to issue a directive to the State Government to see that such a thing is not repeated and adequate relief work is provided to the people.

Secondly, I would like to bring to your notice the fact that to demoralise the Opposition parties, just prior to the Rajya Sabha elections, one MLA was arrested, the son of Mr. R. N. Singh Deo ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That has nothing to do with what he wanted to raise. Now he is raising another matter.

SHRI P. K. DEO : A systematic attempt has been going on to demoralise the Opposition parties. I request that the House should take notice of this question.

(iii) CONSTITUTIONAL SANCTION OF EXPENDITURE TO BE INCURRED IN PONDICHERRY AFTER 1ST APRIL, 1974

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I thank you for giving me permission to raise this matter. I would not have raised it unless I had been convinced that there is a grave constitutional predicament caused by Parliament not being given the opportunity to pass a vote on account for the Union territory of Pondicherry where the Assembly had been dissolved and President's rule had been imposed. I want to make it very clear that this is a very grave constitutional deadlock which has been overlooked by Government. But before I go into that, I want to make a basic and fundamental observation namely that no amount could be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund unless it is specifically sanctioned by the legislature concerned. If it is to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India, Parliament should give a specific sanction. No amount of ordinances can avoid or take the place of a specific sanction by Parliament. If it is to be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of a State Legislature, it is the State Legislature which is charged with that function of sanctioning it; if it is a Union Territory, the legislature of the Union territory is charged with that function.

But in times when there is a suspension or dissolution of the concerned States or Union Territory legislature, their functions are taken over by Parliament. Then Parliament becomes the supreme or authoritative body that should sanction these things. It can be only done by the Appropriation Bill, vote on account is a method evolved to give a part sanction for this. But still the sanction should be given by Parliament itself.

Before I go further, I would like to give one or two points that may be put forward by Government in support of their stand because time is running short and today is the last day when action should be taken in this regard; otherwise, I would have waited for the Law Minister to make these points. But I am dealing with these and will show that these argu-

ments which they may advance do not hold water.

Yesterday, while laying on the Table a copy of the Proclamation, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha said :

> "The President has also made an Order under section 51 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, suspending, for a period of six months, certain provisions of the Act and making certain incidental and consequential provisions including dissolution of the Legislative Assembly".

Withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund is not and cannot be classified as an 'incidental and consequential' provision I can quote any number of authorities. May Shakdher and other authorities, in support of this contention that it is a basic and fundamental provision.

I will be very brief. Two or three things have been done by the Proclamation. First, the President takes the place of the Administrator. As for the provisions of the sections of this Act, namely 23, 27-31 (both inclusive), 48 and 49, reference to the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory by whatever form or words in so far as it relates to the functions and powers shall be construed as reference to Parliament. If we take 26 and 27, they relate to financial matters; 27 relates to the annual financial statement, 28 to the procedures of the Legislative Assembly in respect of estimates and 29 to the Appropriation Bill. There also it says :

> "As soon as may be after the grants under section 28 have been made by the Assembly there shall be introduced a Bill".

Therefore, it is incumbent on the Administrator to go into it only after the Assembly of the State concerned gives the powers. Here Parliament is in session. Suppose Parliament were not in session. Then I can understand the excuse. Even then, I maintain it could not be done. Parliament should be convened before 31 March and a vote on account taken. It cannot be done by anybody else.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made the point.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I would like to make one or two points more because I want to be very clear to you and to the House. There is one section, 32. Recourse may be had to that by the Government spokesman. Section 32 says :

> "Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this part, the Administrator may authorise such expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory as he deems necessary for a period of not more than six months beginning with the date of the constitution of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory pending the sanction of such expenditure by the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory".

Here Administrator' has been replaced by 'President'. Shri Mirdha also says about the period of six months. I had some inkling at the back of my mind that they may rely on this. But look at what it says :

> "The Administrator may authorise such expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory as he deems necessary for a period of not more than six months beginning with the date of the constitution of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory".

That means six months from the time when this was put into force in 1963. They wanted these six months to make adjustments beginning with the date of the constitution of the Consolidated Fund. That cannot be invoked now because those six months were already over.

It is very clear from our Constitution and the rules of procedure that no amount could be taken out of the Consolidated Fund without Parliament's express and legal sanction. Here the State legislature has been substituted by Parliament and when Parliament is in session, they should not have done it. Even if Parliament were not in session, there is no excuse.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have said that.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The Constitution says that no amount could be withdrawn out of the Consolidated Fund without the specific sanction by the Parliament. I do not know how they are going to do it without the sanction of Parliament, if they

[Shri Sezhiyan]
withdraw any amount, it is illegal and unconstitutional.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी तवज्जह यूनियन टेरिट्रीज ऐक्ट की दफा 26(3) की ओर खींचना चाहता हूं :

"Subject to the other provisions of this Act, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory except under appropriation made by law asked in accordance with the provisions of this section."

तो 1 अप्रैल के बाद पांडिचेरी के ऊपर प्रशासन कैसे कमा खर्च करने वाला है, उसके लिए संवैधानिक और कानूनी आधार क्या है, इसका खुलासा आज सदन में होना चाहिए। क्योंकि इस कानून के अनुसार जब तक असेम्बली ने अनुदानों को पास नहीं किया है, एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पास नहीं किया है या वोट आन एकाउन्ट बिल पास नहीं हुआ है तब तक एक धेला भी खर्च करने का अधिकार सरकार को नहीं है। इसलिए इसका खुलासा होना चाहिए कि दर्मियानी अर्से में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है? मुझे पता नहीं है संविधान की यह जो 240 धारा है इसमें यह बताया गया है :

"The President may make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Union territory . . ."

उसमें नाम दिए गए हैं जिसमें पांडिचेरी भी है लेकिन उसमें आगे यह कहा है :

"Provided that when any body is created under article 239A to function as a Legislature for the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu or Pondicherry or Mizoram, the President shall not make any regulation for the peace, progress and good government of the Union territory with effect from the date appointed for the first meeting of the Legislature."

इसमें शब्द यह हैं :

"Provided that when any body is created under article 239A,"—when any body is dissolved—

केवल असेम्बली डिसाल्व होने से इसमें फर्क नहीं पड़ता है क्योंकि यहां यह शब्द नहीं है। तो इसका अस्तित्व तो है, फिलहाल वह बर्खास्त कर दी गई है, डिसाल्व कर दी गई है लेकिन बाडी तो है। इसके लिए 240 की तहत भी प्रेसीडेन्ट रेगुलेशन के द्वारा, नोटिफिकेशन के द्वारा या अध्यादेश के द्वारा इस वोट आन एकाउन्ट को पास नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में क्या आप कानून मन्त्री को या गृह मन्त्री को आदेश देंगे कि सदन उठने के पहले इस के बारे में वे इस सदन में वक्तव्य दें ताकि इसके बारे में संवैधानिक स्थिति क्या है वह स्पष्ट हो जाये और हमको अपनी बात कहने का मौका मिले।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in Pondicherry, the Congress Party which is the ruling party at the Centre, has defeated the Anna-DMK Government on the motion for vote on account expenditure. Therefore, this hon. Government here is entertaining a reasonable doubt and it has a fear in its mind to put forward the same accounts of expenditure for the vote before this hon. House. Therefore, I support the arguments put forward by leaders like Shri Sezhiyan and Shri Madhu Limaye I request the concerned Ministry and the Minister to discuss the matter in this hon. House before any action is taken by the President and the Government of India If any action is taken without the consent of this hon. House, it will be unparliamentary and unconstitutional and it may amount to taking away the sovereign powers and functions of this House.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आपको लिखा तो नहीं है . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have allowed those who have given their names. The points have been made; otherwise it becomes a discussion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसमें एक बात रह गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बात की पूरी सम्भावना है कि कलक्टर 240

को यह अंश उद्धृत कर दें, यह बात नहीं आई है सरकार कह सकती है :

"The President may during the period of such dissolution or suspension make regulations for the peace, progress and good Government in that Union Territory."

लेकिन रुपया खर्च करना, कंसालिडेटेड फंड से रुपया लेना यह कोई पीस, प्रोग्रेस और गुड गवर्नमेन्ट के लिए किया हुआ काम नहीं होगा। उसके लिए जो राष्ट्रपति नियम बना सकते हैं वह अलग है और यह 240 में जो कहा गया है वह इसके ऊपर लागू नहीं होता है।

दूसरे कौल ऐंड शकधर में यह बात स्पष्ट की गई है :

"The Budget of a State under the President's rule is presented to Lok Sabha and the Lok Sabha votes the grants. Parliament passes the Appropriation Bill for the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State concerned."

यह काम कोई और नहीं कर सकता है, यह काम राष्ट्रपति नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा कहना है इसके लिए राज्य सभा की बैठक बुलाना जरूरी होगा। यह केवल लोकसभा से काम नहीं होगा। (व्यवधान) अभी तो आप लोकसभा की जरूरत भी नहीं मान रहे हैं। जब लोकसभा की बात आयेगी तो हम कहेंगे कि राज्यसभा की भी जरूरत है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East) : Shall we have a statement as asked for by Mr. Limaye before we rise today, because we are all befuddled the Government should tell us something about the position.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : I am the only representative from that place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are certain rules. We welcome you. You should get a copy of the rules.

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR : I will not make this a convention. I want to submit that it is very unfortunate that the Government of India is not coming forward with a statement. Why have they not presented a budget before this Assembly and asked for a vote on account ? I know the reasons. Because they are going to present the same budget which their partymen voted down in Pondicherry. Seven members of the ruling Congress party in Pondicherry voted down our Government. But here the Central Government controlled by the same ruling Congress wants to present the same accounts, the same budget. In the last elections in 21 constituencies people have voted for us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made your point. It was said that there were certain constitutional questions; Members have pointed them out to the House and so let the Government take note of it and see what they could do in the matter ... (*Interruptions*) The Minister is here; he has taken note. He is a live-wire Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; he will consider these matters.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about my 377 ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not too many.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इसमें इम्प्रोप्रायटी हुई है। ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर ने कह दिया है कि दिल्ली में बसों के किराये बढ़ेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will see it. I do not know. Let me examine it.

Before we resume discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I want to say this. Yesterday Mr. Madhu Limaye raised certain issues about alleged atrocities committed by the members of the Railway Protection Force. I had directed the Minister to make a statement. The Minister has now come forward and he will make a statement at about 3.30, before we take up private Members' business

There is also another important statement to be made by the Minister of Commerce relating to the revised Controlled Cloth Policy. These two statements will be made before we take up Private Members' Business.

13.51 HRS.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1974-75—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The record of this Ministry has been that of an intensely partisan administration. By its policies, this Ministry has brought exclusively under its control and hegemony almost all the means of mass media and they have now been converted into an exclusive mouth-piece of the ruling party.

Various matters have been raised in this House during the course of discussion on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. Yesterday, Prof. Mukerjee referred to the case of Metro Cinema. Sir, I feel this matter is of great importance.

13.52 HRS.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA *in the Chair*].

With your permission, I would like to place before this hon. House some more details about the way in which this matter has been handled and I would say, this has almost assumed scandalous proportions. This Metro Cinema, Calcutta is owned by an American company and shares were held by American citizens. Some time in 1972, it appears these American shareholders transferred their shares to a Swiss concern, called Tramarsa and suddenly, there was a change in the constitution of the Board of Directors of Metro Theatres (Calcutta) Limited, which is an American company. What happened thereafter ? One Shri Shiv Shanker Lal Gupta was appointed as the Attorney of this company in respect of Metro Cinema's business in Calcutta. Therefore, a *modus operandi* was adopted by which an Indian citizen gained complete control of the entire affairs of Metro Theatres (Calcutta) Limited in respect of Metro Cinema. What happened thereafter ? This Shiv Shankar Lal Gupta, in his turn, appointed an Attorney or agent of his own, thereby, instead of the American Directors, instead of this Swiss concern, two or three Indian citizens came to acquire complete control of the entire affairs, so far as this business is concerned. The employees became terribly apprehensive because this gentleman, Shiv Shankar Lal Gupta's past records are known. They are not only known to the employees, but also known to the Government. In the past, he has specialised in smuggling, profiteering and racketeering. When the matter was brought up before the House, Mr. L. N. Mishra, the then Minister of Foreign Trade, admitted that a clandestine deal had been entered into and this has to be looked into.

There was a Call Attention Motion on the floor of this House on the 12th March last year and Mr. K. R. Ganesh, while replying to the Call Attention Motion said that there was a shady deal. Sir, with your permission I would read out only a few lines of his answer. In the course of his answer, he said :

> "From the facts available, these Gupta Brothers have been at the back of this deal. There is reason to believe that they entered into this fraudulent deal and they are the actual purchasers of this and not Tramarsa :

This was not anybody's complaint. This was the statement of a Minister of the Government of India.

He said further :

> "The culprits have been identified and their records as far as customs, etc. and various other things are concerned, are known to the Enforcement Directorate... The Information & Broadcasting Ministry is going into the whole question of the import of foreign films after the expiry of the agreement."

> "We have reason to believe that this is not a straight deal between Tramarsa and MGM and certain Indian parties are involved. If Indian parties are not involved in it, the legal position would be different. There is sufficient material with Enforcement Directorate to come to the conclusion that this is a fraudulent deal."

Dealing with Mr. Gupta, Mr. Ganesh said:

> "There are three brothers. One lives in Geneva, the second in Bombay and

the third in Brazil. Sir, it is a good background for a Hollywood story which we are trying to unravel."

This was what the Minister of Finance of the Government of India said on the floor of the House. The matter was brought to the notice of Mr. Gujral and Mr. Ganesh on a number of occasions. On 29th May 1973 it was stated that the matter had been referred to the Company Law Board and the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs was also made aware of the position. In July '73 it appeared in the newspapers that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was considering the proposal for taking over the management. On 19th July, Mr. Ganesh said that the Government was considering it. In September Mr. Gujral said to Prof. H. N. Mukerjee, who is the President of the Metro Cinema Employees' Union that the matter was receiving Government's attention. On 22nd December, i.e. three months back, it was stated by Mr. Gujral in the Rajya Sabha that the final decision had been taken about taking over of the company and a sale price for the take-over had been agreed upon by both sides and progress had been made in the matter of taking over the Metro Cinema Company in Calcutta. This is what appeared in the newspaper report and I believe it correctly sets out the question and answer. Today we are at the end of March and nothing has happened.

When the Government was procrastinating, the employees went to the Calcutta High Court and filed an injunction application restraining the take-over by the Guptas. It was repeatedly brought to the notice of Government that the case is pending and Government was made a party to these proceedings. Instead of helping the workers before the court, the Government lawyer told the judge "we are not going to participate in these proceedings; we have been wrongly made a party". When we won the case before the learned trial court, the company went on appeal. Even then the matter was brought to the notice of Government repeatedly and we said, "Why don't you come and try to protect the interests of the employees and the concern against this onslaught of the international speculators?" But there was complete silence. Nothing has been done and now because the appellate court in the Calcutta High Court modified the injunction order, the employees are completely at the mercy of this international crook, described as such by the minister on the floor of the House and the Ministries of Finance and Information & Broadcasting are mute spectators. Only yesterday we heard the Deputy Minister saying, "We are still considering the matter". There must be a limit to this vacillation. If a policy decision has been taken, it ought to be implemented. They have been telling the employees and the country, "We have taken a decision to take over this business" but that has not been kept. I charge this Government with having developed cold feet in this case. Why is this shift in the policy from time to time when a clear declaration was made and the Parliament taken into confidence?

14.00 HRS.

With regard to the All India Radio one matter which deserves important and immediate consideration is the demand of the staff artistes. It is said that they are the lowest paid intellectual and creative workers in the world, working almost under humiliating conditions. This is the statement of the General Secretary of the AIR Staff Artistes Union. The association has been agitating for the last one year against the irrational policies resulting in patronage, favouritism and nepotism in favour of a certain class of contract staff who have been inducted into the radio and TV through arbitrary and irregular procedure in selection. This matter was brought to the notice of the Prime Minister by a number of Members of Parliament. But I am sorry to say that this matter is still hanging fire and no final decision has been taken on the legitimate grievances of the AIR staff artistes.

Coming to radio. I do not wish to repeat how the ruling party is monopolising the time of the All India Radio. We are concerned with the quality of the programme of the All India Radio from different centres. So far as TV programmes are concerned, though I had only very few occasions to watch them, my experience is that they have a soporific effect. The films that are exhibited are the worst films. They are well-known flops and yet they are shown on the TV. I do not know the reason for it. Perhaps, they get it free

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

from the distributors. This requires orientation and a change in attitude.

I would like to say a word about Vividh Bharathi. This has become one of the most corrupting influences in this country. I feel that commercialism should not be allowed to overtake culture. For the purpose of getting some money out of advertisement, out of commercial programmes, there is a programme called Vividh Bharathi, which is nothing but film music. It has a deleterious effect on impressionable young people. It is a common experience in every household that growing children listen only to this programme, completely ignoring the regular programmes. My mother is unfortunately sick. When I asked her to listen to the radio, she said that it adds to her mental agony in addition to her physical agony. I want this Government to consider very seriously whether this should be continued for the purpose of getting some money. If you want to commercialise culture, that is a different matter; if you want to earn money at any cost, it is different. Even then some imaginative programmes may be thought of for Vividh Bharathi. Is there nothing in this country to be given to the people except Hindi film music? Is this the position in this country?

Coming to Calcutta station of the AIR, we find that we are not able to hear the programmes in Delhi except late in the evening. I do not know the technical position. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that a more powerful transmitter is set up in Calcutta.

In Silchar, I am told, there is an agitation for Manipuri programmes. They are also demanding for programmes in Vishnupuri language, which is the local language.

Coming to advertisements distributed by DAVP, which comes under this Ministry, I am told that the Amrit Bazar Patrika secured advertisements worth about Rs. 14 lakhs. Even though 75 per cent of the advertisements come from the public sector undertakings, very few advertisements go to the smaller newspapers.

It is essential that the Government draws up a policy to help the smaller newspapers whose circulation is small and who cannot compete with the bigger newspapers in procuring newsprint at black-market rate. They should be given priority in advertisements. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the public sector undertakings also follow a particular policy which this Government should draw up in giving advertisements, particularly, to smaller newspapers. I can appreciate an argument that in respect of important matters, the larger newspapers which have a larger circulation should publish the advertisements. But it should not be at the expense of the smaller newspapers which require Government help. Therefore, this is a matter which requires immediate attention of the Government.

Before I sit down, there are two important matters to which I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. One is about the professed policy of this Government with regard to delinking and diffusion of the press. It appears, diffusion has now become a past story. Now, from diffusion, it has come down to delinking. Even about delinking, for years they cannot formulate a legislation. Although the Government is aware how the press barons are misusing the powers, they are not doing anything. What is the position in the *Statesman*? I do not wish to go into details. But there is one thing that I would like to mention here. When the Union Labour Minister wanted to intervene in the matter and arbitrate in the dispute between the *Statesman's* management and its employees, the *Statesman's* management had the cheek to refuse arbitration by the Union Labour Minister. Now, not only the employees are completely at the mercy of the *Statesman's* management but they can even dictate to the Government whether they shall allow the Union Labour Minister to intervene in the dispute or not. These are longstanding grievances of the *Statesman's* employees. I do not have time to go into the charges in detail. This must be looked into.

I submit that the Government should immediately come out with a Bill with regard to delinking. It appears, there is a slide-back in the policy probably because of the new rapproachment that is being seen amongst the Government, the ruling party, and some of the press barons in some of the cases. Probably, that is the

reason why the Government is sliding back from its declared policy.

I would request the hon. Minister to deal with these matters and, particularly, I would request him to deal with the case of Metro Cinema, apart from other things.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Firstly, I would deal with Broadcasting side of it. In Orissa, there are three radio stations at Cuttack, Jeypore and Sambhalpur. The name is "All India Radio". But if you go there, you will actually feel that it is not "All India Radio" but it is "All Koraput Radio" because it is not audible even 200 miles away from Koraput District. Though the hon. Minister has taken steps to increase the KW power of the radio stations at Cuttack, Jeypore and Sambhalpur, more emphasis should have been given to them previously.

Another point is that we are having a television centre in the near future at Cuttack. The proposal to produce television sets at Sonabeda is under the control of the Ministry of Industrial Development. I request that that should come up as soon as possible along with the television centre.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that though the radio stations are in the tribal districts, the tribal people should participate more and more in the programmes. This is the only Ministry which is giving some money to the people. If the tribals can participate in large numbers, they will get something from this Ministry.

Secondly, I come to the information side of it. I would like to give one important information to this House. Once I raised a Question regarding photography in the tribal areas.

My humble submission to the hon. Minister is that he should ban taking photographs in the tribal areas. The visitors who are going to the tribal areas are taking nude photographs of our mothers and sisters and are publishing them in papers and magazines. The museums are keeping these photos to attract visitors. I will give an illustration. The 'Oh'! Calcutta' magazine has published the nude photograph of a tribal woman without mentioning below in the article the real facts. If in the article they say that it is the culture of a particular tribe or that it is the economic condition of the tribals, I have nothing to say. The photo and the article should be related to each other. There have been complaints against using nude photos in papers and magazines just as advertisements. Government should come forward and ban taking nude photos in the tribal areas and publishing them in magazines and papers.

The regional language papers in Orissa are very few. Government should encourage regional papers. There are only three important newspapers now published in Orissa, namely, *The Samaj, Mathrubumi* and *Prajatantra*. There is only one English paper. And the magazines which are published are also few.

About films I have nothing to say because my friends have already spoken about the present condition of films. There should not be vulgarity and violence in films. Nudity is there in temple structures, in literature, in books. I hope the recommendations of the Khosla Commission will be implemented by the Government. Government should check nudity, vulgarity and obsenity in films. It will be good for our younger generation, for the society as a whole.

The letter 'F' in the word 'FILM' should stand for 'facts relating to life'; the letter 'I' for 'information'—giving good and useful information—; the letter 'L' should stand for 'language'—a good language in dialogues and songs—; and the letter 'm' should stand for 'moral'—a good moral. This is how a film should be made.

Lastly I will deal with the press which is important for our nation and in fact for the whole world. At present the press is controlled by a few. My hon. friends have discussed about delinking of the press. It is a good proposal because Government of India have adopted the policy of socialistic pattern of society. If big business people control the press, they will publish only the capitalist thought and not the socialist thought. It is the duty of our

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

politicians and the Government to give the real facts to the people so that people can guide the nation in the proper way. A good newspaper should give the news; as Mr. Benjamin said, 'news' means it should cover the four corners of the world, i.e., north, east, west and south. But if you see our newspapers, they cover only some parts; they cover only the towns, not the villages. Though a large percentage of our population live in the villages, nobody knows what is happening in the villages and in the entire country. So, my humble submission before the Ministry is that the newspaper which is controlling the country should control the mind of the people also. They should watch the word, they should watch the action, they should watch the thought, they should watch the character, they should watch the heart of the people also. I think that will be better for our country and better for our people also.

Lastly, I represent the most down-trodden people of the country, that is, the tribals. I have something to say about my people. What do they get from this Ministry? I want a separate allocation to the tribals areas. I think the hon. Minister will kindly note this and he would allocate money for the backward and the tribal areas and open recreation centres, and provide radios there because most of the people of this country are poor and illiterate. Those illiterate persons who remain in the interior parts of the country—what is their position? What will they do with the paper? For those who are poor, what is the use of the radio? Radio for the deaf and TV for the blind? So, I hope that in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the Government will do something for the development of the radio and other mass media, especially in the backward and tribal areas of this country.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) : हाउस में हो रही बहस को सुन कर मेरा मन भी बना कि मैं भी इस महत्वपूर्ण विभाग पर हो रही बहस में भाग लूं। देश में आजादी के बाद बहुत तरक्की हुई है, बहुत परिवर्तन हुए हैं, समाज भी बदला है, परिवार भी बदले हैं, युवक भी बदले हैं, बच्चे भी बदले हैं—

एक माननीय सदस्य : बूढ़े भी बदले हैं।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : वे भी बदले हैं लेकिन उनकी चर्चा इसलिए नहीं होती कि हमें भविष्य को देखना है और भविष्य बच्चों और नौजवानों पर निर्भर करता है। लेकिन हमें सोचना पड़ रहा है कि वे किस तरफ बदल कर गए हैं। इस दिशा में इस विभाग को एक महत्वपूर्ण योगदान करना है। इस विभाग के स्थान के बारे में कहा जा सकता है कि कोरी सलेट पर एक चित्र बनाने वाला यह विभाग है। जैसे कुम्हार कच्ची मिट्टी से बरतन बनाता है उसी तरह से देश को बनाने वाला यह विभाग है। किस तरीके का समाज बने, किस तरीके के युवक बनें, किस तरीके के बच्चे बनें, उनको किस तरफ ले जाया जाए, यह सारा काम इस विभाग के हाथ में है। इस विभाग के ऊपर एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। देश के हालात को देखते हुए यह कहना पड़ता है कि अनुशासन, ला एंड आर्डर, रहन-सहन का तरीका, विचार करने का तरीका सब कुछ इस विभाग की नीतियों पर आधारित है। हम रेडियो को ही लें। रेडियो आज लग्जरी की चीज नहीं रह गई है। दूर तक झोंपड़ी में भी यह पहुंच गया है। कोठियों और महलों में भी है, होटलों में भी है, बाजारों में भी है। गांवों में जहां से मैं आता हूं जो कृषि मजदूर है, जो सब से गरीब तबके के लोग हैं वे भी अपना पेट काट कर किसी तरह पैसा बचाते हैं और ट्रांजिस्टर या रेडियो खरीद रहे हैं। कहने का मतलब यह है कि समाज का कोई भी अंग नहीं है जिस पर रेडियो से जो बात कही जाती है, जो प्रोग्राम रिले किए जाते हैं उनका प्रभाव न पड़ता हो। आज ऊंचे घरानों में आधुनिक घरानों में जिसे क्लास वन की सोसायटी कहते हैं रेडियो बजता ही रहता है चाहे कोई सुनने वाला हो या न हो। उस का प्रभाव क्या होता है? एक बच्चे के लिए घर पहला स्कूल है। वह मां-बाप से कुछ सीखता है,

ट्रांजिस्टर, रेडियो और टेलीविजन से सीखता है, अखबारों और किताबों से सीखता है...

सभापति महोदय : मैं यह प्रतीक्षा कर रहा हूं कि माननीय सदस्य यह बताये कि यह सब कैसे होना चाहिए ।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण साधन है, जो सारे समाज पर प्रभाव डालता है । इस लिए मन्त्रालय को यह देखना चाहिए कि रेडियो में कैसे गाने और कैसी कहानियां रिले की जा रही हैं । मेरे विचार में अभी उस पर पूरी तरह तवज्जुह नहीं दी गई है । उस को सिर्फ मनोरंजन का साधन माना गया है, लेकिन रिफार्म या सुधार करने का साधन नहीं माना गया है, जब कि असलियत में वह मनोरंजन भी है और सुधार करने का एक साधन भी है । यही स्थिति टेलीविजन की है ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बादा) : लेकिन माननीय सदस्य की बात का मन्त्री महोदय नहीं मानेंगे ।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : अगर आज नहीं, तो कल मानेंगे । अगर देश को बनाना है, अगर युवक को बदलना है, तो मानेंगे ।

आज सब लोग यह सोचते हैं कि विद्यार्थी क्यों बिगड गया है, युवक क्यों गलत रास्ते पर जा रहा है । मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि हमारे रेडियो, टैलीविजन और चलचित्रों से समाज पर एक प्रभाव पडा है उस में एक परिवर्तन आया है । हम एक आधुनिक समाज बनाने की तरफ चले हैं और हम ने पुरानी मान्यतायें तोडी हैं । हमें उस से कुछ नुकसान हुआ है और कुछ नफा हुआ है । हम ने अपने युवकों को, अपने देश के समाज को धर्म से, धार्मिक पुरुषों से और महान व्यक्तियों से एक नई दुनिया की तरफ लाने की कोशिश की है । लेकिन कुछ अनुभव हो रहा है कि पश्चिम और पूर्वी दोनों की खराब बातें इस महकमे के साधनों के द्वारा जनता को दिखाई

गई हैं, उस के सामने लाई गई हैं । इसलिए रेडियो और टेलीविजन, और खास तौर से चलचित्रों, सम्बन्धी पालिसी में बहुत चेंज होनी चाहिए ।

आज ऐसे चलचित्र आ रहे हैं कि मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि किस तरह बाप और बेटा या माता और बेटी उन को इकट्ठे बैठ कर देख सकते हैं । मन्त्रालय को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि ऐसे चलचित्रों का क्या प्रभाव पडता है । इस साधन को केवल मनोरंजन न मान कर इस पालिसी में बहुत चेंज होनी चाहिए और चलचित्रों में भी परिवर्तन होना चाहिए ।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, इस देश में प्रैस पर मानोपलिस्ट्स, एकाधिकार वालों और बडे-बडे पूंजीपतियों का कब्जा है । इस देश में रूलिंग पार्टी—कांग्रेस—की यह घोषित नीति है कि हमें समाजवाद लाना है । बहुत सी विरोधी पार्टियां भी चाहती हैं कि समाजवाद आये । लेकिन प्रेस ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में है, जो घुमा-फिराकर, सम्पादकीय और खबरें छाप कर, व्हीट टैक-ओवर जैसी स्कीम में भी दोष साबित करने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : माननीय सदस्य यह गलत कह रहे हैं ।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : यह पूंजीपति प्रैस समाज को बिगाडने में लगा हुआ है । वह इस समाज को अपनी नीतियों और अपने सिद्धान्तों से डिगाने में लगा हुआ है मुझे दो साप्ताहिक पत्र देख कर ताज्जुब हुआ । एक मैगेजिन में एक पिक्चर छपी है और लिखा है कि फलां एक्ट्रस या प्रोड्यूसर के यहां एक पार्टी हुई उस पार्टी में फोटो लिए गए और एक स्त्री का बिल्कुल नंगे रूप में फोटो खींचा गया । इसी तरह दूसरे साप्ताहिक पत्र आर्थ आफ दी नैशन, में, जो श्री पीलू मोदी का है नार्वे या स्वीडन के

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

लेक्शन की बात दिखाई गई है और कहा गया कि फ़लाँ खड़े हैं, और सामने एक नंगी स्त्री खड़ी है। वहां इस को बुरा नहीं माना जाता है, लेकिन भारत के समाज में उसकी नकल करना शोभा नहीं देता है।

मेरा मत है कि इस विभाग के सभी साधनों, रेडियो, टेलीविज़न, पब्लिकेशन्ज़, को ज़िम्मेदारी के साथ काम करना चाहिए। और यह समझ लेना चाहिए कि हम ने भारत के समाज को क्या बनाना है, हम ने देश के ला एंड आर्डर पर क्या प्रभाव डालना है, हमने विद्यार्थियों के दिमागों पर क्या छाप डालनी है। दूसरे देशों में रेडियो का इस्तेमाल शिक्षा देने के लिए किया गया है। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ चलचित्रों और साहित्य का शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो प्रभाव पड़ता है, मेरा अनुभव है, और मैं बड़े आदर के साथ कटु सत्य कहना चाहता हूं, कि वह वाँछनीय नहीं है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस पालिसी पर पुनर्विचार कर। भारत क्या है, भारत को क्या बनाना है, उस के क्या आदर्श स्थापित करने हैं, उस के अनुसार इस मन्त्रालय के सब साधनों को काम करना चाहिए।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this debate on the demands for grants for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been very interesting and instructive and, I am sure, the hon. Minister who has listened to almost all the speeches will agree with me when I say that this debate has also brought out a number of important points. I hope that Government will do something in terms of implementing some of the more urgent issues brought out in this debate.

I am particularly glad that this debate has come this year because, last year, we were denied this opportunity. This is a very important ministry with several components and constituent units which are useful and valuable.

As a teacher myself, professor in a college and later as Principal at Ahmedabad and also as an Editor of some journals in English, Hindi and Gujarati and also, if I may say so, as a columnist in various newspapers, I have an obvious interest in watching how well functioning of this particular ministry takes place. I believe that this ministry is, as much concerned, as some of us are, concerned with the problems and tasks of strengthening of democratic Institutions in our ancient land.

In that context, the contribution of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, particularly, in a developing democracy, is very significant because, it is only in a democracy that free opinion is counted and indeed respected. I would say that free opinion is the basis of democracy and dissent is an essence of democracy. Therefore, it is very valuable to ensure that a democratic Government functions in such a way that it does two things together almost side by side—one that it goes on keeping the public—the citizens—informed about what the Government aspires and what the Government does. At the same time, it also is obliged—that is, the Government is obliged—to listen to various points of view with regard to various public issues. In other words, there is a two-way traffic in which Government goes on functional—the Government informs. Indeed, the people, and the government also, goes on being informed by the people. If this two-way traffic takes place, I am sure that such a Ministry of Information will be able to contribute significantly to any democracy.

I was amazed yesterday while listening to some of the Members from the Congress Party making what I thought a fantastic point that compared to all other democratic countries in the world, India was the only country where the Opposition points of view and Opposition speakers etc. were reported extensively. Indeed, one of them went to the extent of saying that nowhere else in the world—in the democratic world, of course, he meant, I hope the Opposition parties were given so much time etc. To say the least, this is completely uninformed comment. For, if you take any democratic country, you will find that if it is a genuine democracy, most of the media are not in the hands directly of Government. But I shall not go into these details because I want to suggest some more important and fundamental points.

As I was saying, if the hon. Minister ensures this two-way traffic, he would have done a great job. I want to ask whether during the last 27 years of our freedom, this two-way traffic has been maintained. I am not going to say that there has never been a two-way traffic. Of course, Government have been receptive to a number of suggestions and comments. Of course, a number of people having different points of view have been enabled to express themselves fairly freely, if not quite freely, on the radio and through other media. But by and large, I am sorry to say that the overall impression one gets is that this has not happened. This Ministry has been responsible more for its enthusiasm to keep people informed about its point of view, not necessarily about the facts of the case, and has not bothered as much to be informed about the aspirations, anxieties, concerns and angers and agitations of the people themselves.

The various constituents and components of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry in themselves are such that create a potent weapon, a delicate instrument, a vital means, a crucial technique in the hands of those who wield these instruments are a great blessing, but in the hands of a democrat, these techniques and instruments are a great blessing, but in the hands of a dictator or demagogue, these can be converted into terrible tools. I sometimes feel that the latter also happens, that is, in the name of democracy, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting tries to use some of the techniques available at its disposal for stifling free opinion and dissent.

Let me now go to the question of All India Radio. It is a sad story. When I talk about AIR, I am not unmindful of some of the obvious progress that the radio has made in our country. But AIR by and large in our country has acted as a mere Government department, and what is worse, it has become almost an extended wing of the ruling party, particularly of the Prime Minister no matter who the Prime Minister is. Of course, I agree that the Prime Minister must have a large share, because the Prime Minister is responsible for enunciating policy and for implementing it. Therefore, whatever the Prime Minister says and does becomes news. But one finds over a period of years that whatever the Prime Minister and other Ministers say, not necessarily do, becomes very much a part and parcel of the news bulletins of AIR. The popular criticism is not quite invalid when it says that All India Radio is fast becoming, All India Radio. I do not want to go into this personalised criticism. I abhor such personalised criticism. But I do want to suggest to the hon. Minister that if even educated people go on saying this,—even though it may be by way of a sracastic remark,—increasingly that All India Radio is fast becoming All Indira Radio, it means that there is something wrong with the functioning of AIR. I hope the hon. Minister will not take my point amiss when I say this about him also, because this has nothing to do only with the present Minister of Information and Broadcasting but it concerns all Ministers of Information and Broadcasting, beginning from Independence; the point is that whatever the Minister of Information and Broadcasting does or says in any part of the country must inevitably find a place in the news bulletin! I ask why? Unless a particular thing has some news value, why should it be included? There is a certain form of flattery in this. I want to suggest, therefore, that the hon. Minister should himself move in the matter and see to it that he is reported every time he says something or makes a speech or distributes prizes at a particular college function. He must go seriously into the question of making AIR an autonomous unit. We have the Chanda Committee's report on AIR. For want of time, I shall read out only three small but significant recommendations. The first is recommendation No. 157 at page 244 of the report which read thus :

> "AIR's failures arise from organisational deficiencies and inadequate financial resources. Its functioning as an Attached Office of the Government of India creates several difficulties for the organisation. It is over centralised".

Secondly,—

> "163. The formation of a Corporation by itself would not bring about a psychological transformation. AIR must become a national authority in which major national interests would be represented and it should also be financially independent".

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

And, finally, 167 (same report) :

"Considerations for making AIR autonomous are many. In a democratic society, broadcasting should present information and education impartially and objectively and not seek to propagate the policies and attitudes of the party in power. It must act as a trustee in the national interest".

If you contrast this with what is happening in regard to the BBC, it is revealing. The BBC is a unique institution of the British community. In the "BBC Handbook, 1973", this is what Sir William Haley, who was Director General of BBC almost 26 years back, had to say about the BBC :

"The Corporation's constitutional organisation has been preserved. It remains an independent body. It has charge of its own affairs. Its programmes are safeguarded from outside interference. Its position within the community and the corollary of its trust of impartiality remain".

Again he says :

"The real justification is that it is an instrument of social purpose and a means to raise public taste".

I want to suggest in all humility that AIR is far far away from this desired objective in a democracy. I would therefore like my good friend, Shri Gujral, to take active steps so that AIR's functioning goes in that direction of making this an autonomous corporation.

With regard to the programmes of AIR, I feel that a lot of improvement is needed. Discussions on the air are good, but they need to be more free, more stimulating and more enjoyable. The trouble is that in India often when you tune in and a discussion starts, you switch it off. The test of a good discussion programme is that even if you tune in accidentally and a discussion is on, you should be able to go on listening to it. That does not happen.

Then as regard the *Yuv Vani* or youth programme, I am sorry to say that although the *Yuv Vani* feature is good, the programmes have no imagination and they lack proper planning. Although on p. 14 of the Report they say that the programmes are going to be rationalised and reoriented, we have not been given information as to how they are going to be rationalised and reoriented. I want the younger generation to take more interest in this media in this way. I hope the Minister will do something about it.

As regards news bulletins, I have a suggestion to make on the lines of what is done in the BBC. Here when you start the news, you give the headlines. When you end, you repeat the headlines. So far so good. But I should like AIR to follow the BBC's example in this. Instead of ending again with repetition of the headlines, the news bulletin should end with giving a few more details by saying that these are the main points, so that if you have, by any chance been late by half a minute or so in tuning in, you will at least by the time you come to the end get the major points of the particular news item. That would be very useful. It is only by constant improvements that the radio habit can be developed.

Then I would urge the expansion of the Ahmedabad and Baroda stations. Particularly the station at Surat should be opened as early as possible. I believe Shri Gujral had gone into this question in some depth. If so, I wonder why Government are not taking the necessary steps. At present the whole of South Gujarat, the adivasi areas and border areas are completely neglected. I would like him to have a look into this matter.

I would also like to raise the question of TV for Ahmedabad. He has been repeatedly saying that this is going to happen. But I do not find any mention of it in the Ministry Annual Report. I am not worried; speaking for myself, I can wait for a year or two more. I do not think it should get top priority. But the point is that if you are going to have TV centres in so many places, Ahmedabad being the main city of Gujarat and also being near the border of Pakistan must have a TV centre.

He may also reply to one query as to why when the TV programme last year here in Delhi with Ved Mehta, the blind academician-scholar was on, his comments were switched off during the middle of the programme.

About government advertisements, I just want to say this. I have one specimen here, It says : 'Violence hurts us all; helps goondas, profiteers . . .' So far so good, because violence must not be tolerated in a

democracy. But I would invite attention to one particular part of this advertisement which says : 'Violence creates a situation in which goondas thrive and looting is widespread. It all happened in Gujarat and Bihar'.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a fact.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : It may be a fact. Is it not a fact that corruption has taken place in Gujarat? Is it not a fact that anti-social activities have been indulged in? Why don't you refer to those things to advertisements? Violence is also a form of corruption. It must be opposed. But, my point is that while there may be many more of such advertisements; do not give only partial facts or comments in such advertisements.

I am coming to the end of my speech Therefore, I say that these advertisements also need to be improved. In the latest agitation in Gujarat, I know that the Government used the All India Radio, particularly the Chief Minister who had ultimately to go,—used the All India Radio in such a way that the credibility of the radio was also damaged. Therefore, I want to suggest that if radio, TV, newspapers, advertisements, all these information media are to be kept clean, vital and fresh and imaginative and intelligent, then, the only thing to do is to make these media as free and as independent as possible of Government departments.

I want to make one final suggestion and that is my final point. I was very happy to read the various points in the report. I would not take the time of the House by mentioning this, and perhaps I will write to the Minister and I am sure he will look into this point; I have read this report with considerable interest and benefit. But I do want to cite one example of a publication called the "Indian Annual Register". It was a very valuable and useful publication; It was an annual digest of public affairs of India recording the nation's activities each year in matters political economic, industrial, educational, social, etc. It was edited by Shri Nripendranath Mitra. It was a six-monthly publication, two volumes, every year. But what a tragedy? It ceased publication when freedom began. One individual in Calcutta, West Bengal, could be a tremendous ffiob in creating an encyclopaedia of information. Why should not the Ministry do some such kind of work every year, twice, so that the people all over the world get accurate, analytical, objective information and an account of events chronologically on all matters regarding the events and happenings in this country?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Professor, you have such a fertile mind that you can speak for hours on this subject. But you will have to kindly look to me; it is just not possible to go on like that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : I am finishing, I am, therefore, saying let the Minister look into all these problems from the point of view of creating public opinion and strengthening public opinion in the democratic ways of our country.

With these words, I thank you, and I apologise to you for taking a little more time :

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : सभापति जी, सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय की माँगों के महत्व के बारे में दो राये नहीं हो सकतीं, यह विभाग अपने आप में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विभाग है । इस के ज़रिये से काफ़ी बड़ा काम किया जा सकता है । इस विभाग के अनेकों पहलू हैं और उन पर मेरे मित्रों ने अलग-अलग तरह के विचार जाहिर किए हैं । अभी मावलंकर साहब ने आल इण्डिया रेडियो पर चर्चा करते हुए कहा था कि यह आल इन्दिरा रेडियो है, इसमें सरकारी पक्ष को ज्यादा स्थान मिलता है, मन्त्रियों के वक्तव्य न्यूज में ज्यादा दिए जाते हैं । मैं इस राय से बिलकुल इतिफ़ाक नहीं करता । असल में आल इण्डिया रेडियो का काम सूचना देना है । जो भी सरकारी नीतियाँ घोषित होती हैं, या सरकारी मन्त्रियों के द्वारा जो वक्तव्य नीति निर्धारण के दिए जाते हैं, उन की जानकारी जनता तक पहुचाने का सब से जल्द और सुलभ रास्ता आल इण्डिया रेडियो है, इस लिए ऐसा होना स्वाभाविक है । आलोचना के तौर पर भले ही मेरे मित्र कितनी बातें कहें, लेकिन आल इण्डिया रेडियो में मन्त्रियों और प्रधान मन्त्रियों के वक्तव्यों को हमेशा स्थान मिलेगा ही और मिलना ही चाहिए । हमारे विरोधी दलों की इस तरह के प्रचार करने की आदत पड़

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

गई है, जिस में कोई तथ्य नहीं है। लेकिन सही बात यह है—जैसा कि मेरे मित्र बतला रहे थे—शायद, सभापति जी मुझ को 10 मिनट का भी मौका नहीं देंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने 20 मिनट ले लिए, जब कि उनका समय 5 मिनट भी ड्यू नहीं होता। तो डेमोक्रेसी की बात करना आसान है, लेकिन उस की परम्परा कायम करने के लिए जो आवश्यक चीजें हैं उन पर सब को ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

हमारे देश में प्रचार और प्रसार के साधनों में जहां रेडियो बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध हुए हैं, वहां दूसरा जरिया अखबार है। इन अखबारों की जो मौजूदा व्यवस्था है, वह बहुत ही दुखदायी है। बावजूद अनेक घोषणाओं के, अनेकों बार सदन में मांग किए जाने के कि आप डीलिंकिंग कीजिए, डिफ्यूजन कीजिए और बावजूद अनेक आश्वासनों के—वर्तमान मन्त्री जी तथा उन के पहले के मन्त्रियों के आश्वासनों के बावजूद भी प्रेस की स्थिति वही है जो पहले थी। आज भी अखबार कुछ चन्द बड़े घरानों के हाथ में हैं, जब कि कोई भी अखबार जो इण्डस्ट्री से ताल्लुक रखता है, कभी इन्डीपेन्डेन्ट नहीं हो सकता, उस की स्वतन्त्रता अपने आप में मारी जाती है। यह ठीक है कि प्रेस स्वतन्त्र होना चाहिए, लेकिन क्या मफतलाल, टाटा, साहूजैन के द्वारा चलाये जानेवाले, गोयनका के द्वारा चलाये जानेवाले अखबार स्वतन्त्र व्यू प्वाइन्ट रख सकते हैं, कभी नहीं रख सकते। सरकार ने गालिबन हिम्मत के साथ कुछ करने का फैसला किया था, लेकिन बड़े प्रेस-बैरन्स के दबाव में आ गई और ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार अपनी घोषित नीतियों से पीछे खिसक रही है प्रेस डिफ्यूजन के मामले को कोई कमेटी एक्जामिन कर रही है, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं निकला, ऐसा लगता है कि यह सारे का सारा मामला खटाई में पड़ गया है।

मैं इस तरफ मन्त्री जी का ध्यान खास तौर से दिलाना चाहता हूं—हमारे देश में श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों की हालत बहुत खराब है। ये न्यूज एजेन्सियां भी अब कुछ चन्द बड़े लोगों के हाथ में जाती जा रही हैं। मैं आप का ध्यान एक अंग्रेजी के दैनिक पत्र "स्टेट्समैन" की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। स्टेट्समैन के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के पद में एक मि० ईरानी की नियुक्ति की गई है। इन ईरानी साहब को 10 हजार रुपए महीने की तनख्वाह मिलती है, मारे पर परक्विजिट्स मिले हुए हैं, मोटर है, बंगला है, दिल्ली बम्बई, कलकत्ता तीनों जगहों पर है। ये ईरानी साहब कौन है? इनका प्रेस और अखबार नवीसी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है पहले जैनरल इन्शोरेंस या लाइफ इन्शोरेंस में काम करते थे उस के बाद स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के आफिस सेक्रेटरी हो गए, अब स्टेट्समैन के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर इतनी फैबुलस तनख्वाह पर बना दिए गए हैं। राजा तो चले गए, लेकिन ये नए प्रेस-बैरन्स और राजा देश में पैदा होते जा रहे हैं। इनके आने के बाद क्या हुआ? स्टेट्समैन की फाइनेन्शल हालत दिवालियेपन पर पहुंच गई है। वहां के आम कर्मचारी एडिटर्स और जो दूसरे काम करने वाले हैं, वे मुश्किलात की जिन्दगी गुजार रहे हैं और ईरानी साहब ने अपनी तनख्वाह को प्रोटैक्ट करने के लिए कम्पनी ला बोर्ड को लिखा है कि इसको प्रोटैक्ट किया जाए। सभापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं—क्या इस तरह से प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता कायम रहेगी क्या इस तरह के लोगों के हाथ से देश में स्वतन्त्र पत्रकारिता का विकास होगा? आप को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। यदि आप वास्तव में पत्रकारिता का विकास करना चाहते हैं, पत्रकारिता के जरिए लोगों को निष्पक्ष समाचार देना चाहते हैं, तो आप को सैलेरीज-बेनेफिट्स की तरफदारी करनी होगी, एडवर्टिजमेन्ट और दूसरे मामलों में हिन्दी के अखबारों को खास तौर से रियायत देनी पड़ेगी, तरजीह देनी पड़ेगी

और रीजनल लैंग्वेज के अखबारों की तरफ भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा ।

मैं आप से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं । पत्रकारिता के क्षेत्र में आप कुछ हिम्मत के साथ कदम उठाइये, कुछ काम कीजिये । मुझे विश्वास है कि आप अवश्य कर पायेंगे, लेकिन थोड़ी हिम्मत दिखलाइये, डरिए नहीं । हमले तो होते ही रहते हैं, नकलीयत से किए गए काम से डरना नहीं चाहिए और मुझे विश्वास है कि आप की नीयत साफ है ।

आल इण्डिया रेडियो में हिन्दी की उपेक्षा हो रही है । उपेक्षा इस लिहाज से नहीं कि आप जो समय देते हैं उस में उपेक्षा है बल्कि आप के यहां हिन्दी के रिपोर्टिंग का स्टाफ को कम तरजीह दी जाती है अंग्रेजी जानने वाले, अंग्रेजी के वाकिफ लोगों को ज्यादा तरजीह दी जाती है । आप ने फैसला किया था कि आप एक हिन्दी का डिप्टी-डायरेक्टर बनायेंगे, लेकिन आज तक कोई नहीं बना । इसी तरह से आप के यहां रिपोर्टिंग यूनिट में जो वरिष्ठ सम्वाददाता हैं, वे दोनों के दोनों अंग्रेजी के हैं । इस देश में बहुत ज्यादा लोग हिन्दी जानते और हिन्दी समझते हैं—तो फिर आप हिन्दी की उपेक्षा क्यों करते हैं ।

साथ ही मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दी की तरक्की और विस्तार के साथ-साथ मैं इस बात को तो नहीं मानता कि क्लिष्ट हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए लेकिन यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दी का सरलीकरण करने के साथ-साथ उसका उर्दूकरण भी नहीं होना चाहिए । उर्दू को आप तरजीह दें लेकिन हिन्दी को सरल बनाने के नाम पर उसमें उर्दू का पुट मिश्रित मत कीजिए ।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपकी इजाजत से चूंकि सदन से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने जयपुर जाकर फर्माया था कि जयपुर में टेलीविजन केन्द्र जल्दी लग जायेगा । इस बात को साल भर हो गया है । क्या मैं उम्मीद करूं कि आज आप घोषणा करेंगे कि इस साल के वित्तीय वर्ष में जयपुर में टेलीविजन केन्द्र लग जायेगा ?

साथ ही बार्डर एरिया के लिए जो प्रसारण की व्यवस्था है उसके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा । इस बात की जरूरत है कि जोधपुर में अच्छी शक्ति का ट्रांसमीटर लगाया जाए । आपने अच्छी शक्ति का ट्रांसमीटर लगाने का फैसला किया लेकिन उस मामले में क्या हुआ ? कब तक वह ट्रांसमीटर लग जायेगा ? आप जानते हैं जोधपुर पाकिस्तान से मिला हुआ बार्डर एरिया है इसलिए इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि जोधपुर में अच्छी शक्ति का ट्रांसमीटर लगे जिससे समाचारों के प्रसारण और प्रसार की सुविधा मिल सके ।

एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि टेलीविजन और रेडियो पर आपके जो प्रोग्राम आये उनमें आब्सीनिटी के प्वाइन्ट पर अलग-अलग राये हो सकती हैं लेकिन आप इतना समझ लें कि इस बात का ध्यान जरूर रखा जाये कि कौन-सा गाना घर में मां, बाप और बच्चों के सामने ट्यून किया जा सकता है और उसका क्या असर होगा ? कौन-सी फिल्म लड़के और लड़कियां अपने बूढ़े मां बाप के सामने देख सकें इस बात का अगर ध्यान रखा जायेगा तो बहुत अच्छा होगा । कभी-कभी रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर गाना सुनते समय और फिल्म देखते समय हम लोगों को या उन लोगों को जो बड़ी उम्र के हो चुके हैं उनको शर्म आने लगती है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस आब्सीनिटी को आप आब्जेक्टिवली देखें और इस देश की कन्डीशन्स में आब्सीनिटी के आप दण्ड बनायें जोकि पाश्चात्य सभ्यता से प्रभावित न हों ।

..

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

इन शब्दों के साथ में आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल (करौलबाग) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय की डिमाण्ड्स का समर्थन करता हूं। वैसे तो इस मन्त्रालय ने काफी अच्छे-अच्छे काम किए हैं और हमें उम्मीद है कि मन्त्री महोदय जिस तरीके से, जिस लगन से इस मन्त्रालय की देख-भाल कर रहे हैं उसमें इसमें आगे और भी तरक्की होगी और अच्छे अच्छे प्रोग्राम आयेंगे।

जैसा अभी मेरे मित्र शर्मा जी ने और कुछ दूसरे दोस्तों ने कहा, यह बिल्कुल सच्चाई की बात है कि टेलीविजन के ऊपर जिसको हिन्दी में दूरदर्शन कहते हैं उसमें दूरदर्शन की कोई बात नहीं दिखाई जाती है। मेरा एक सुझाव है जो मैं ने एक दफा मन्त्री जी से भी कहा है कि टेलीविजन के ऊपर जो फिल्में दिखाई जायें या दूसरे प्रोग्राम दिखाये जायें वह आज से 20-25 वर्ष पहले के दिखाए जायें तो नए बच्चों और नवयुवकों को कुछ पता लगेगा, पिछले जमाने में उनकी उम्र से पहले की जो चीजें हैं उनकी कुछ जानकारी उनको हो सकेगी।

सभापति महोदय : यानी आपकी उम्र की चीजें दिखलाई जायें।

श्री टी० सोहन लाल : मेरी तो 52 साल की उम्र हो गई है, मुझे क्या जानकारी होगी। हां, 52 साल से पहले की चीजें अगर दिखाई जायें तो हमें भी कुछ पता लग सकता है। लेकिन आजकल जो फिल्में टेलीविजन पर दिखाई जा रही हैं, यह सच्चाई की बात है कि घर के अन्दर मां बाप बच्चों के साथ बैठकर उनको कभी देख ही नहीं सकते हैं। आज से दो या चार महीने पहले जो नयी फिल्में चली हैं वह भी अब टेलीविजन पर आने लगी हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप देखें कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूं और अपोजीशन के साथी और हमारे ग्रुप के जो लोग हैं उन सभी ने इसकी आलोचना की है और यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि उन फिल्मों को टेलीविजन पर बिल्कुल दिखाया ही नहीं जाना चाहिए क्योंकि टेलीविजन एक ऐसी चीज है जो घर में लगी रहती है। सिनेमा घरों में जहां तक फिल्म देखने की बात है जो हो सकता है वहां पर मां बाप और बच्चे साथ फिल्म देखने न जायें। आजकल नौजवान लड़के लड़कियां फिल्म देखने जाते हैं लेकिन मेरी जैसी उम्र के जो लोग हैं उनको फिल्म देखने का मौका ही नहीं मिलता है या बहुत कम मिलता है लेकिन अगर घर में टेलीविजन पर कोई फिल्म दिखाई जाती है तो हो सकता है उसको देखने का कुछ समय मिल जाये। लेकिन हालत यह है कि वह फिल्म इस तरह की होती है कि बीच में उठकर भाग जाना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हाउस की इन भावनाओं को देखते हुए टेलीविजन पर, नयी फिल्में जो आजकल चल रही हैं वह बिल्कुल न दिखाई जायें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहां सेन्सर बोर्ड की जब स्थापना की गई थी तो इसलिए की गई थी कि सेन्सर बोर्ड वालों से फिल्मों का निरीक्षण करेगा और उसके बाद उनको सर्टिफिकेट देगा। लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि सेन्सर बोर्ड क्या देखता है। जहां तक टेक्नीक का सवाल है, यह ठीक है कि हमारे यहां फिल्मों ने बहुत तरक्की की है लेकिन जहां तक हमारी सभ्यता का सवाल है, हमारी सभ्यता पश्चिमी सभ्यता नहीं है, वैसी हो भी नहीं सकती है क्योंकि हमारे यहां और पश्चिमी देशों की अलबत्ता में एक बहुत बड़ा अन्तर है। फिर भी हमारी फिल्मों में वह सभी चीजें आने लगी हैं। अभी एक फिल्म देखी जिसका बाकायदा उद्घाटन हुआ, हमारे चीफ एग्जीक्यूटिव कमिश्नर बुलाये गए, हम लोग भी गए, हमने समझा था कोई बड़ी अच्छी फिल्म होगी लेकिन उसको देखने

के बाद इतनी लज्जा आई कि मेरे जैसे कुछ लोग तो बीच में ही उठकर चल दिए। अगर सरकार यह समझती है कि टैक्सों के जरिए से इस प्रकार उसको आमदनी ज्यादा होती है तो मैं कहूंगा कि कुछ सिनेमाघर इसके लिए मुकर्रर कर दिये जायें जहां पर वह फिल्में दिखाई जायें। दूसरे इस प्रकार की फिल्मों के उद्घाटन के लिए माननीय लोगों को बुलाया जाये तो उद्घाटन करने वालों को भी चाहिए कि वह पता करलें कि कैसी फिल्म है, उसकी कहानी क्या है। यह नहीं कि यूं ही उद्घाटन करने के लिए चले गए। आजकल इन फिल्मों में नग्नता भरी होती है। हालत यह हो गई है कि फिल्मों में प्यार करना और चुम्बन लेना भी शुरू हो गया है। मैं नहीं समझता सेन्सर बोर्ड की नीति क्या है। सेन्सर बोर्ड एक फिल्म को तो "U" सर्टिफिकेट दे देता है और उसी किस्म की दूसरी फिल्म को "U" का सर्टिफिकेट दे देता है। क्या निर्माताओं का उन पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, हो सकता है वह प्रभाव बहुत कुछ ऊंचा हो। या फिर पता नहीं क्या हो रहा है अभी "बावी" फिल्म के बारे में बहुत सदस्यों ने यहां पर चर्चा की है उसको 'U' का सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया गया जबकि कुछ लिमिट फिल्मों को 'U' की जगह पर 'A' का सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया जाता है जिनमें इससे कहीं कम गन्दगी होती है। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि सेन्सर बोर्ड में कुछ गोलमाल है। इसलिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि सेन्सर बोर्ड में कुछ ऐसे आदमी रखे जायें जो अनुभवी भी हों और बड़ी उम्र के हों ताकि ऐसा न हो कि जिस निर्माता का जोर पड़े वह अपनी फिल्म को पास करा ले जायें। मैं समझता हूं इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए और मुझे उम्मीद है गुजराल साहब इस बात को जरूर देखेंगे।

जहां तक अखबारों का सवाल है जैसा अभी कहा क्या अखबार तो विरोधी दलों के ही गुण गाते हैं। अगर रेडियो और टेलिविजन भी, जैसा आप चाहते हैं, वह भी आपका ही प्रचार करते रहे तब तो हम लोग बिल्कुल रह ही जायेंगे और सरकार भी रह जायेगी। फिर तो सरकार की नीतियों का कुछ पता ही नहीं चलेगा। आप कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेन्ट का जो मोहकमा है रेडियो और टेलिविजन का उसमें भी आप आकर अपना प्रोग्राम करें, मैं कहता हूं कौन अपाजीशन का लीडर है जिसने आकर प्रोग्राम किया है और क्या कभी किसी ने आपको रोका है, लेकिन आपके पास सिवाय आलोचना करने के और कोई काम ही नहीं है। हाउस में भी जो आप आलोचना करते हैं वह इसलिए कि अखबारों में आ जाये। यहां अगर टेलिविजन भी लगा होता तो आप और भी खुश होते, आपका और भी सहायता मिलती। लेकिन आप जितना यहां पर बोलते हैं उसको कभी कार्य रूप में भी लायें? मैं कहता हूं कि नहीं करते हैं। कई मामलों में देखा, जैसे आज सुबह ही हरिजनों के मामले में आया, मैं पूछता हूं क्या करते हैं आप लोग, पीटते भी आप हैं और वकालत भी उनकी करते हैं। इसीलिये यहां जो आप उन हरिजनों के लिये बोलते हैं वह केवल प्रचार के लिए इस सदन में बोलते हैं, अगर उन के बीच में जा कर कहें तो प्रचार नहीं होगा। इसलिये आप प्रचार के लिये बोलते हो और सरकार की आलोचना भी करते हैं। अगर इसी तरह का व्यवहार आप करते रहे तो ऐसा समय आयेगा कि आप को इस किये का खमियाजा उठाना पड़ेगा।

15 00 hrs.

जहां तक रेडियो और टी० वी० का प्रश्न है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गरीबों के साथ जो आजकल झगड़े हो रहे हैं उन के बारे में प्रचार रेडियो और टी० वी० के जरिये होना चाहिये और लोगों को सरकार

[श्री टी० सोहन लाल]

की नीतियों के बारे में बताना चाहिये ताकि लोगों को पता चले कि अगर कोई ऐसे गलत काम करेगा तो उस को कड़ी से कड़ी सजा मिलेगी।

पहले एक प्रचार हुआ करता था लेकिन अब वह भी नहीं है। पहले ड्रामा और नौटंकी हुआ करती थी। उन को अगर आप दिखायें तो लोगों का मनोरंजन भी होगा और जानकारी भी मिलेगी। इसलिये जो कुछ सदन के अन्दर सदस्यों के द्वारा कहा जाय उस की कुछ गम्भीरता होनी चाहिये और उसी के मुताबिक सरकार की पालिसी बननी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : इस विवाद के लिये जितना समय कार्य-मंत्रणा समिति द्वारा रखा गया था वह समय समाप्त हो चुका है। अब एक वक्ता और हैं। यदि वह पांच मिनट में बोलना चाहें तो वह पुकारे जा सकते हैं। श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव आप बोलें।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : सभापति जी आप ने अन्त में जो पांच मिनट का ही मौका दिया इसके लिये धन्यवाद। मैं आप के जरिये सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री जी का ध्यान माननीय मधु लिमये जी के भाषण की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। कल उन्होंने कहा सवेरे पांच बजे से जब राम कृष्ण के भजन उन को सुनाई पड़ते हैं तो उन्हें नींद नहीं आती है। इस समय माननीय मधु लिमये जी सदन में नहीं हैं, कुछ दिनों के बाद जब बुढ़ापन आयेगा, लाठी के सहारे जब वह चलेंगे तो फिर राम कृष्ण का नाम आप को उस समय याद आयेगा। 5, 6 बजे से जो राम कृष्ण के भजन रेडियो स्टेशन से प्रसारित होते हैं, मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि चार बजे से वह प्रोग्राम चालू हो तो देश के लोगों का बहुत बड़ा कल्याण होगा।

सभापति महोदय : मैं समझता हूं माननीय सदस्य का कहने का अर्थ यह है कि लोग ब्रह्ममुहूर्त में जागना सीख जायेंगे।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : जी हां। सवेरे चार बजे शुरू होने से जो आजकल हमारे युवक 7, 8 बजे सो कर उठते हैं अगर राम कृष्ण का गान रेडियो स्टेशन से होगा तो देश के युवक और बूढ़े सभी जागेंगे जो उन के ही फायदे में होगा।

मैं मान्यवर, आप के जरिये मंत्री जी का ध्यान 'सर्चलाइट' अखबार की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस को जनसंघियों ने और पटना के आनन्द मार्गियों ने बुरी तरह जलाया।

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : अगर आप में हिम्मत हो तो उस घटना की अदालती जांच कराइये। यह झूठ बोलने से क्या फायदा।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप पटना जा कर 'सर्चलाइट' को देखें करीब 50 लाख रु० की सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हुआ है। आप स्वयं देखें और भारत सरकार से जितनी भी मदद की गुंजायश है सर्चलाइट को दें जिससे पुनः वह अखबार प्रकाशित होने लगे।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : क्या मदद चाहते हैं आप।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : जो उन की मशीनें वगैरह खराब हो गई हैं, कागज जल गया है, वह पुनः उन को प्राप्त कराया जाय, यदि विदेशों से मंगाने की जरूरत हो तो उसकी जल्दी व्यवस्था करें।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : कर देंगे।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं मान्यवर अब आप का ध्यान और आप के जरिये मंत्री जी का ध्यान बोर्डर की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। जब से आप ने इस मंत्रालय का भार संभाला है और जब आप बिहार जाते हैं तो पटना और रांची को देखने के बाद ही समझ लेते हैं कि यही पूरा बिहार है। लेकिन आप कभी मजफ्फर-

पुर, हाजीपुर या सीतामढ़ी नहीं गये। अब की बार जब आप पटना का प्रोग्राम बनायें तो मुजफ्फरपुर, सीतामढ़ी को देखें जहां से नैपाल बौर्डर की दूरी बहुत ही कम रह जाती है। बरगनिया से नेपाल बौर्डर की दूरी डेढ़ मील है। जब आप ने अमृतसर में पाकिस्तान बौर्डर के पास होने के कारण टी० वी० सेन्टर खोला तो सीतामढ़ी में रेडियो स्टेशन, और टी० वी० सेन्टर क्यों नहीं खोलते। बरगनिया से नेपाल बौर्डर की दूरी डेढ़ मील, सीतामढ़ी से 20 मील, पोपरी से 18 मील और दरभंगा से 40 मील है। इसलिये सीतामढ़ी में आप अवश्य एक रेडियो स्टेशन और टी० वी० सेन्टर खोलें जिस से बौर्डर के लोगों को फायदा हो सके।

जहां तक हिन्दी का प्रश्न है मंत्री जी आप के विभाग में हिन्दी जानने वालों को तरजीह कम दी जाती है। अंग्रेजी वालों को ऊंची-ऊंची जगहों पर बैठाये हुए हैं, लेकिन हिन्दी या अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषायें जानने वालों की तरफ आप का ध्यान नहीं गया है। इसलिये भारतीय भाषायें जो लोग जानते हैं, खास कर हिन्दी, उन को तरजीह दीजिए, योग्यता के मुताबिक उन को स्थान दीजिए।

श्री बी० बी० नायक (कनारा) : केवल हिन्दी वालों को ही क्यों, अन्य भाषा जानने वालों को क्यों नहीं ?

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : जहां तक सेन्सर बोर्ड की बात है, मैंने बम्बई में भी आप से परामर्श दात्री समिति की मीटिंग में कहा था कि सेंसर बोर्ड में अभी तक जितने आदमी आप ने रखे हैं, जो भी सदस्य आपके होते हैं, वे देश के पूंजीपतियों से, फिल्म बनाने वालों से बड़ी बड़ी रकमें ले कर उन की फिल्में पास करते हैं। इसलिये जिस आदमी को सेंसर बोर्ड में रखें जिस दिन उन्हें नियुक्त करें आप देख लें कि उनकी पैत्रिक सम्पत्ति कितने की है। आप जांच करें और उस के बाद जब वह रिटायर होते हैं तीन चार वर्ष बाद, तो उन की आर्थिक स्थिति क्या है और कितना इस को उन्होंने बढ़ा लिया है, इस चीज को देखें। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अब से जो भी सेंसर बोर्ड के सदस्य चुने जाएं, उन में जो हमारी संसद के बुजुर्ग लोग हैं, उन को भी रखें .....**व्यवधान**.....

सभापति महोदय : मुझे खेद है कि मैं आप को और अधिक समय नहीं दे सकता।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : बस दो मिनट ही। मेरा यही कहना है कि आप अच्छे अच्छे लोगों को सेंसर बोर्ड में रखें, जिस से देश में जो फिल्में बनती हैं वे अच्छी बनें।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि 18 वर्ष के नीचे के जो युवक और युवतियां हैं, उन के लिए अलग से सिनिमा बनना चाहिए और 18 वर्ष से 25 वर्ष के जो पुरुष हैं, उन के लिए अलग से सनिमे की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और 25 वर्ष से अधिक उम्र वाले लोगों के लिए अलग से सनिमे की व्यवस्था आप करें। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तभी हमारे देश का कल्याण होगा.... (**व्यवधान**).....

इस के अतिरिक्त मेरा सुझाव यह है कि सभी जिलों में जिला प्रचार समन्वय समितियों का गठन होना चाहिए और सीमान्त प्रचार अध्ययन दल द्वारा सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में प्रचार के व्यापक दृष्टिकोण और विषय वस्तु के सम्बन्ध में की गई बहुत सी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए।

एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि युवा वर्ग के लिए आज कल जो कार्यक्रम किया जा रहा है, उस से आज देश के युवा वर्ग को संतोष नहीं है क्योंकि देश में चार पांच जगहों पर ही इस की स्थापना हुई जैसे कि दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद

[श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव]

और जम्मू। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि पटना में भी आप रेडियो स्टेशन पर इस की व्यवस्था करें।

एक चीज मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पिछड़े वर्ग और आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में जो कार्यक्रम दिया जाता है, उसका समय भी बढ़ना चाहिए। इसके अलावा पंचवर्षीय योजना के कार्यक्रम पर आप के रेडियो स्टेशन वाले कम ध्यान देते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसका भी कुछ समय बढ़ना चाहिए और पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रचार इस माध्यम से अधिक होना चाहिए।

मेरा अन्तिम सुझाव यह है कि केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम सलाहकार समितियों के स्थान पर प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कार्यक्रमों के लिए विशेषज्ञों की समितियां गठित होनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय जो समय आपने मुझे दिया है, उस के लिए मैं धन्यवाद आपको देता हूं।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it does not happen very often that one gets the opportunity of discussing this Ministry at length in this House. I am, therefore, grateful to the hon. members for having taken so much of interest in this debate in which some very worthwhile suggestions have emerged.

Before I come to the various points which my hon friends have raised, I would like to say that in this House we should have a broad consensus on the national communication policy. We must keep in mind basically the fact that very unfortunately in this country illiteracy still dominates a very strong end very big section of our society, also unfortunately poverty is still a very dominating factor, also, by and large, the character of our society is still rural. Keeping these facts in view, we have to evolve a media policy which should aim at filling or bridging the communication gap because not only our people do not read and write in the formal sense of literacy but also, unfortunately, during the dark ages of our growth, it was not possible for us to build in this country any media which could possibly communicate with the society as a whole. The result of it has been that even in spite of the fact that in the last 25-26 years of number of steps have been taken to built up the media in this country, they are still very limited in their reach.

Newspapers—we have a very big number of them. Quite a few of them are very respectable, very learned and they write very well. They are very well motivated but the difficulty still remains that in spite of the fact that their number is large, their reach is very limited. We have in India about 11,000 newspapers and periodicals including about 800 daily newspapers. But by and large their reach as I have said very often and I will not take your time in repeating it, remains confined to the urban areas. It also remains confined to what are comparatively called the upper strata of the society. Therefore, the reach of the printed media has remained very limited.

Similarly and unfortunately, the reach of the radio, in spite of the fact that it has spread in the last 40 years considerably, is still very limited. If I talk in terms of figures, today we claim that we cover about 85% of the population. Statistically it may be all right, but, in reality, it has many other complexions. For instance, even today, the areas which we do not reach are those areas which are socially most vulnerable. For instance, a very big part of our border areas still remains uncovered and radio does not reach there. In the interior parts of the country vast areas of the society which are socially more backward have very little access to the radio and my friend from Orissa has pointed out that in tribal belt for instance, radio cannot be heard because even today even in those areas where we claim that we are reaching, radio sets are not available. Sometimes when there is some affluence felt in the country, everybody puts some money and with the saving is able to purchase a transistor set. In urban areas it does look visible but I do not think it really represents the entire

picture. Although we do claim that we have approximately a crore and a half of licences in India, yet a survey that we did conduct—a survey was recently made—made us realise that even today only about 15% of the total number of sets are in the rural areas. Only 15% of the crore and a half are in the rural areas and even in the urban areas itself, in the sad situation of poverty there are people who are not in a position to purchase a set or participate even in this normal economic life of the country. A survey was done in Bombay for instance, which is our metropolis in many a sense of the word. There it was said that even for listening to the programme of Vividh Bharati—I am not commenting on its merit even on that programme which is considered to be popular in the mill workers' area only 8% of the population had access to radio set. Therefore, the picture of radio as it is emerging, as a media, to a very large extent continues to be for the use of the upper middle class, middle class and a particular section of the society it has not penetrated. This is our social crux as such.

Films—much was talked on it and at a great length. I come to the other part of the film policy later. I am only talking from the point of view of the communications gap for our large population. India has got only 7,800 cinemas. Compared to this, the Soviet Union, for instance, with a population of one-fourth or one-fifth of this country, has approximately 1,50,000 cinemas. So, the result of it again is that the luxury of going to cinemas which is very expensive compared to the average income of an Indian is only confined to a very limited section of the society. Any other media that you talk of—books, I will not mention because books are still out of the reach of many. Therefore, the entire communication media in the country is as such and what you see is that we have built a media policy in this country which, unfortunately, is confined to a very limited section of the society.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Whose fault is it?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The question was asked, and rightly,—Whose fault? Well, I would say that the fault lies only with one thing, and that is, that we have been ambivalent so far as our communication policy is concerned.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Again, whose fault?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Yours and mine,—both. It is not only a question of whether one sits on this bench or that bench. It is also a question of what type of social consciousness we have about the media itself. If my friend Mr. Shamim, running a newspaper, has not been able to build a public opinion on this issue that investment in communication is an investment which must have priority, then, if I have failed as a Minister,—and I confess that I have,—my friend Mr. Shamim also equally failed, because he has not been able to communicate this thing.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Not equally.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: All right, 5 per cent less. But, Sir, the main point remains. In this House particularly we must decide what type of communication policy we want to build in India. When we come to the Plan, when we look at the Fifth plan investments, these items of Radio, T.V and Films have a low priority. It does not have even parity with Education and I do feel that it should have parity with Education. Because, I do feel that unless we start looking at the media as a part of Education system itself, the media will never succeed. Therefore, I think, in today's context, the first thing that we must decide is this. The scene will not change because some of us feel concerned. The scene will not also change because some of us condemn the thing. The scene will also not change because we feel that the radio or any other media is not playing its role. But I do say, the scene will change only if society as a whole decides that communication is a priority area, that the social investment has to be made on that basis. Only then the scene will change. It will change only if we make the radio to be within the reach of every citizen, it will change when film comes within the reach of every citizen. Unless we make that possible, till then, all that luxury of printed media, the luxury of the electronics media, etc. will be mainly confined to,—if I may be permitted

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

to use that words—the few urban elite and it will not penetrate further.

Today we accept, Sir, that we must expand. We are very keen that we must expand,—expansion not only in terms of hardware as I have said just now, but we should think in terms of the policy which we want to build up on the media itself. And it is in this context that I must say that I am grateful that most of the Members who participated in the Debate tried to put before us how they were looking at the scene. And there again I do feel that the media-mix has to be made in a very intelligent way. We should see that all the essential components are used effectively. In India fortunately, Sir, we have a very rich tradition, about our traditional medias for instance, what we still do in the villages, our Ramlilas, our *nataks*, our *nautankies* and our *tamashas*. They are still the real root of our cultural growth and we should try to effectively perform the wedding of our traditional media through the electronic channels so that the media remains comprehendable, and whether you put it through a film or television, it should become a familiar method of projecting the message as we want to project it.

Whatever our political views may be, the aspect of social change is coming. We can differ in details. We can say we do not like a particular thing. But the greater social changes are fairly obvious. It has many implications in terms of communication and generation gap, also in terms of the new social relationships that have been formed in depth in this country. Although I will not like to take the time of the House in developing this point further, in this context, I would just like to point out that Culture becomes a very relevant factor. Such a new culture is taking shape. Now, what are the new ingredients of that culture? How can the media play its role in furthering the cultural revolution that is taking place? Cultural change, whenever it comes, needs assistance from the media itself. And that is why, as I have said earlier on, the entire media policy must be looked at as a 'Cultural input'.

It is not a question of recreation alone. It is not a question of what is the content of a song. The question is: how effectively it is going to deal with a certain point. What I would emphasise upon here is this. Unless we are in a position to decide that media has a role to play in cultural transformation, neither the media will succeed nor the cultural transformation will take the direction that the society may like to give it.

To a great extent, in this context, Mr. Chairman, emphasis has been laid on films. I share most of the concern that my hon. friends have expressed here. And, as you would have been seeing, for the last couple of years particularly, I have been giving a great deal of attention. Time and again I have said that the type of films that we are offering to our people are films which our people do not deserve—not in the sense that our people are averse to that—but our people's cultural heritage is far better than the type of films that we are offering to them. Our cultural heritage or our cultural background and the attitude towards the society have been in the process of a change. As such, they deserve much better films. But, why are better films not made? I think this a question which we have to ask ourselves also. We have tried time and again to give this type of films. But, the scene of the film-makers has not changed. It will not change because, the society, as a whole, has not made any investment in films as such. Fifteen years ago, we set up the Film Finance Corporation. I am very sad to say here that the total investment made by us through the Film Corporation is Rs. 1 crore only. India makes every year approximately four hundred films.

We are now the biggest film-makers in the world. Unfortunately, investment in films comes from those sectors of society which have no social attitude, to say the least; the money that is available to film-makers comes only from those quarters who want to have—I would only call them formula films—the formula films that make use of sex, sensation etc., etc. But, why have we not made the investment is the basic issue. The film scene has not only a cultural impact on our society but it also

gives a substantial income through entertainment tax.

The total income from the entertainment tax in this country is estimated to be of the value of Rs. 60 to 70 crores only. The States have nothing whatsoever to pay even a penny to the films as such. The result of it is that a person makes a film only for the sake of earning a profit. The responsibility for the type of films that you are having does not lie on the Central Board of Film Censors alone. We are, in our personal lives, fathers also. We know that even children cannot be mended only by censorship. You cannot have only don'ts but you must have some do's also. Therefore, when you want to actively....

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think you would like to have some more time.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I thought I was going to be given one hour.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : The non-official business may come after half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think it would be better if you continue your speech next time. How long will you take ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I shall finish it within half-an-hour's time.

श्री मधु लिमये : आधा घंटा नहीं हो सकता। फिर सोमवार को वह विस्तार से जवाब दें।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : The non-official business may be taken up after 15 minutes. You please finish it within 15 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think it would be better if you continue next time.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My. hon. friend, Shri Limaye is here. I have only one submission to make personally. Unfortunately, I have to go out of Delhi for a week. If you permit me, in another half-an-hour I shall finish the whole thing. I was under the impression that I would be given an hour's time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right, the hon. Minister may continue.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The basic point that I was trying to make was this. Unless we invest in films, mere censorship will not solve the problems. And for this purpose, we are now formulating a new scheme that we should levy a cess of five paise on every ticket. We should give some help to film-makers. We should be in a position to influence the scene in a much better way than we can do now. About censorship of films, you know that we have been very much worried about that. We set up the Khosla Committee for this very purpose. And, as a result of the Khosla Committee's Report, I have come before this House with a Bill to amend the censorship law. The moment it is approved by this House—may be the next month or so—after the budget is through, our intention is to completely change the concept of censorship in this country.

At the moment, there is only one whole-time person in the entire system of censorship. The others are all on honorary committees. The result of it is that we are not in a position to enforce any uniform policy. Under the new scheme we are going to have six whole-time members and it is being made incumbent that every film must be seen by at least one whole-time member. I hope that with that, things will change.

Before I pass on to the next point, I would only like to say this that in today's context, the type of films, particularly in the context of violence and sex, which are being made, is strongly disapproved of by us. During the last one year, our record of cuts has been far higher than in any other year before. We also refused certification to many films this year, compared to any other year. The length of cuts imposed during 1973 by the board comes to about 15,000 metres compared to 11,000 metres and 7000 in the previous years. Similarly, this year we have banned, I think, approximately 23 films.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Is it the physical length of the cut or the quality of the film that matters ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The quality matters more.

The idea of the length is only this, that if a producer does not listen to the voice of sanity, then the cut is so long that the

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

film becomes totally disfigured and it does not remain worth-while for him to project his film. I want to say here that the main idea is that strong action against this type of films will continue, because violence is not only debasing of human values, not only does it affect society rather badly but particularly so far as the children and young people are concerned, it makes them immune to the effect of violence and debases them...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Does the certification 'Adults only' help the film to run longer than it would otherwise do or not ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Very interestingly, till about two years ago, whenever any producer got a film certified as adult film, he was very happy. But during the last year or so, the situation has changed completely. Now if you give adult certificate to any film-maker, he is completely in tears because he thinks that is not going to run. This is because the social attitude has changed...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I think that somebody has misinformed him. All the adult certificate films have a much longer boxoffice run.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It depends upon the age ground. The main point that I am making is this. As a matter of information, I may tell him that it is a fact, and I am not ashamed of replying to it, that we are confronted even today with the difficulty that even when we have adult certification...

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Has he seen 'Bobby' and 'Manoranjan' ? Does he think that they will have good effect on children ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Unfortunately, I have not seen the film 'Bobby'. Probably, my hon. friend has obviously been affected by it. The main point that I am trying to make is that it is not a question of this film or that film; the question basically is that by and large the scene has to change, and not only in the context of quality films, and that is why social investment is called for, and that is why we must see that as in France, UK and Germany, money is made available. Only censorship will not serve the purpose—for production of quality films. My hon. friend the Planning Minister Mr. Dhar is here, and I hope the Planning Minister will help me in this, because unless investment in quality films is made, the films would never change....

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR) : I would like to know in what age group Mr. Shamim comes.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I am in the Bobby age group.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Regarding newsprint, I must say that many of my friends have drawn my attention to this during the debate. I was thinking that during the discussion here an objective view would be taken of the newsprint situation as such. Naturally, I do not want to take your time again on an issue of old on which I have talked here a number of times, namely that the newsprint situation is bad all the world over. I have some press cuttings here...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : What about the criticism made by Shri A. M. Tariq ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I will deal with it separately.

It is unfortunate that newsprint shortage is there. In India, although we consume only 300,000 tonnes of newsprint, we are not able to meet our needs from import and indigenous production. The situation is now changing because our indigenous production is coming up. I am only hoping that we will be in a position to do something in the course of the next two or three years to change the scene very considerably.

This year the situation will continue to be strain-causing. We have not yet finalised our policy. When it is done, I will come before the House. We do feel difficulties are there because newsprint is not available abroad. I would only like to point out that the biggest credit which should be given to this Ministry, in spite of this newsprint shortage being so acute and in spite of the fact that we have not been able to get adequate supplies from outside, is that we have not allowed a single paper to lose down during the year; we have not allowed even a single working journalist to be retrenched due to

shortage of newsprint. On these two issues, we have always been effectively dealing with the situation.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : The *Illustrated Weekly* and other Times of India Publications were closed down.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : If he puts that pointed question, the answer is that some of the Bennet Coleman publications were closed because, unfortunately, their internal management was very faulty. They have agreed with us on this. May I also add that periodicals, by and large, in India are not printed in newsprint; they are printed on white printing paper. They have some difficulty there. The difficulty is not of our creation.

I need not take your time to rebut the political demogogy indulged in by Shri Piloo Mody who is not here as I would not like to say anything in his absence. I would only like to say that his accusations are not well placed.

As for the point made by Shri Bhattacharyya that popular agitations are not reported by AIR, I consider it a very unfortunate presentation of the situation. If by popular agitation he means those agitations in which violence is indulged in, property is burnt and there is arson making the common man's life difficult, naturally my concept does not agree with his. If he thinks that popular movements are those as a result of which people cannot get their normal things because of agitations, *bandhs* and so on, I am sorry I cannot subscribe to that definition of a popular movement.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE (Bombay Central) : In Bombay, the Shiv Sena demonstrations and meetings were given the widest publicity in TV.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : You will kindly keep in mind what is the meaning of publicity. Whenever such a ghastly or condemnable movement is resorted to as the Shiv Sena's was, we project it in such an angle as to enable the people to see how anti-social it is.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE : But that was not how it was done. It was projected in a way which would not help achieve that.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Shri Patil was talking about helping small newspapers. This is a subject we have discussed here many times. I will not take your time again. Although Shri Shamim referred to it, I would only like to say a word about it, that our sympathy and support for the small papers continues and we will do the best we can for them.

Delinking has come in for a great deal of discussion by many friends. Again, there was a full half an hour debate on this motion of my worthy friend. Shri H. N. Mukerjee. I had tried to say then and I repeat it now that Government stand committed to this policy and we are trying to work out how we can get over the problem created by the Supreme Court judgment and then come to you.

AN HON. MEMBER : When ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : It is difficult for me to say. The Law Ministry is examining it from various angles. I am equally impatient. I have said so. I am hoping that we will be able to come to you very soon with our proposals.

My. hon. friend, Shri Bhaura, has rightly drawn attention to the language of AIR and said that AIR should do something to simplify the language. I am in total agreement with him, because I think a new trend is growing in our country which is very sad in every language. In the name of purism, if it is Punjabi it must be stiff Punjabi; if it is Urdu it must be Persianised Urdu; if it is Hindi, it must be Sanskritised Hindi; the result is that the communication gap to which I have drawn your attention gets widened and the real purpose of communication is not served. I am all for simplifying every language of communication so that the man-in-the street can understand it and that is the language and that is the purpose of the message that has to be put across.

My friend, Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma, has talked in terms of simplifying Hindi and Urdu. The issue is not whether Hindi is Urduised or Hindi is Sanskritised. The issue basically is whether the language that is put on the radio is understood by the people or not. I think, therefore, that we must resist definitely the temptation in the name of purism and the puristic language. Any development of language is

[Shri I. K. Gujral].

primarily the job of universities. They can do whatever they like in the Ministry of Education—

SHRI B. V. NAIK : Have you given thought to the basic Hindi or any other language for that purpose, a basic language on the lines of the basic English which is understood by every Englishman ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have given thought only to one thing, and as my colleague said, All India Radio does not have a language policy; it has only a communication policy. I think we should have a language-mix or we have language—whatever it is—which, as I said, must be such that the man-in-the-street understands it; and the evolution of a language is not the responsibility entrusted to me. It is the responsibility given to the Ministry of Education which may do whatever they possibly can.

Shri Bhaura and some other hon. friends have also drawn my attention to the external service of All India Radio. Unfortunately, again, like other aspects of the radio, our investment in external services is still very limited. We are not heard the world over. We are heard only in a limited section of the world. We make some investment but still the investment is exceedingly limited. And with the present pace, I cannot promise that I will be heard the world over in the course of the next one century. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : One century ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Yes; I want this House to know that I am making a very candid statement, because I want this House to know what a meagre investment is made in this media. Unless you make some more investment in this media, neither in India will you be heard nor in the world over you will be heard. If you want your voice to be heard, then you must think in terms of investment. I am sorry my friend the Planning Minister has left, because this is the time that he should have heard me. (*Interruptions*) For me to say that Peking cannot hear me, as Shri Shashi Bhushan said—yes, we cannot be heard in Peking and we will not be heard in Peking because our investment is very meagre, and even with the two transmitters that we have set up in Calcutta and Rajkot on medium-wave, their reach is very limited. The reach of our short-wave transmitters is only on some sectors, and I am sorry I cannot promise a better performance.

The same difficulty is there for the internal services. For instance, Shri Chatterjee has said that Calcutta cannot be heard in Delhi. For instance, again, somebody said that Hyderabad canont be heard in Delhi. Our policy up till now has been, let us be heard in the region at least and later on we will go on in terms of being heard inter-regionally also. At the moment, our stations are weak.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक तो शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर रखिये।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am all for it. I hope you will help me in getting money for this. I canont possibly promise anything for the time being.

My friend, Shri Shashi Bhushan, has drawn my attention to the PTI and the UNI. I will not be taking more of your time, but I would only say that this again is receiving our attention. When we think in terms of delinking, this is going to form part of our total policy as to what we can do to make these two agencies, PTI and UNI, at least more effective, because a very sad thing is happening in these news agencies. It is not only that they are controlled by certain sections of newspapers but also it is unfortunate that over the last two or three years, the Boards of Management are undergoing a change in such a way that increasingly they are now being managed by managers of newspapers and not by the editors. This I think is a very sad development which needs to receive our attention.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about *Hindustan Samachar* ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : *Hindustan Samachar* is a category by itself, because it is said to be a co-operative society. But *Hamachar Bharati* is receiving, as I said, our attention. News from neighbouring countries is also very limited and very meagre, again because our investment in the news agencies has not gone to the extent as it should be. The result of it is, as I have said earlier many times, the

entire scene of news is covered by those which have got to be called foreign news agencies. They feed into our newspapers. Unless we are able to have our own international network, we will not succeed. Mr. Das Munshi has expressed a great deal of resentment about cultural inputs in films which I have dealt with already. The only other point which I have to talk about is the Statesman. My friend Mr. Naval Kishore Sharma has drawn my attention. It is unfortunate that this very leading institution which has a tradition is being run in the way it is being run. Lest I should be misunderstood, I should like to say that even those friends in this House who have a disposition in favour of the Statesman should have a look at it, because I think it is an issue which should cause concern to all persons. The initiative has gradually travelled from the editorial room to the managerial room.

The managing director controls everything including the editorial policy; he is not interested in running it as a good newspaper.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : By arrangement with Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : By arrangement with many of you ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What about the Labour Minister's offer to mediate in the matter ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : In my own under-statement I have tried to say whatever I would like to say.

About the Film Finance Corporation my friend Mr. Krishnan has expressed concern. The total investment is very meagre, but even then films of all languages have been attended to. I shall send him the figures so that I need not take time of the House. Shri Shamim has talked about IMPEC. IMPEC was started in 1963. We have been trying to build the export market. Indian films fortunately seem to have good export potential. We can get considerably more return than what we are getting at present. That was one of the reasons why IMPEC was set up.

Shri Shamim has said something about the retiring chairman. I do not want to comment on it because he had been a Member of Parliament and he is a friend of quite a few of us.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : So what ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I do not want to comment in the personal way in which Shri Shamim did. So far as IMPEC is concerned we are trying to improve it. The responsibility for running IMPEC has been transferred to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting only about three months ago.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : He has levelled serious charges of smuggling prints, negatives etc. What have you to say about it ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has said two sets of Bobby had been smuggled out.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as smuggling is concerned if anybody makes a specific charge I shall look into it.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : He has already made. Have you read the Hindustan Times of yesterday ? He has accused you also.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Not me, not yet. I am going to refer that issue to the Enforcement Directorate. We are trying to meet this problem in different ways. We are trying to have a direct arrangement with the Government of Afghanistan so that the films cannot be smuggled in. Similarly we are trying to have arrangements with other countries. Now we have canalised the export of films through the Films Finance Corporation. In consultation with my friend in the Ministry of Finance, we are setting up a small committee of Enforcement Directorate, the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Commerce, to devise effective ways and means of checking smuggling.

I agree with my hon. friend Shri Sharma about setting up art theatres. Some provision has been made for this purpose in the Fifth Plan. About the demand for participation of adivasis, in the Radio I take the point very well. I will try to see what I can do about it.

Then, the issue about Metro. My friends Mr. Mukerjee and Mr. Chatterjee have drawn my attention to this. I would like to say that the questions and answers and the discussions which hon. friends had with the Minister of Finance resulted in this, that we in this Ministry said that we would like to take over Metro if we can. At that stage, we were told that the Ame-

[Shri I. K. Gujral].

rican owners were willing to sell it and we set up a small negotiating committee also. Now, we receive an advise that they are not willing to negotiate. Therefore, I have drawn the attention of the Ministry of Finance and I have been told by them that they have instructed the Reserve Bank of India not to permit any transferance of property or transfer of shares to any party without reference to us. According to the information given to me, the Enforcement Directorate is looking into this, into all the charges that you have made and I hope something will come out of this. But, so far as I am concerned, I can say only this that we will be very keen to take over this property.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is not a new discovery because it has been repeatedly said on the floor of this House that this is a clandestine deal; this is a shady deal and that these persons are international speculators and they should not be allowed to take the benefit of this illegal transfer. What is there to further enquire into this ? If the management of Indian Iron and Steel can be taken over without compensation, why not the Metro management be taken over without compensation, from a foreign concern which is now being run by these smugglers ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am willing to consider even this suggestion, that you have made.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The suggestion was made one year ago.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : At that time, the proposal made to us was that the American owners were willing to sell and so, we set up a negotiating committee. Now, they have backed out. Therefore, a new situation has arisen. In this new situation, the suggestion made by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, will receive our attention.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : May I know from the hon. Minister why the Government of India did not appear before the Court ? Repeatedly. they were requested to take part in the Court proceedings. That would have helped the workers who have been fighting to save this country from the clutches of these international crooks.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I hope my hon. friend does not want me to make a statement on this issue on the floor of this House. I will talk to him privately. It is not in the wider interest. It is not in the interest of the issue itself, for me to make a statement.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I hope the hon. Minister will explain, how is it that after the Government, represented by the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Ministry of Commerce, had known of the alleged transfer having already taken place from the hands of the American concern to a body of people in Switzerland and the appearance of an Indian intermediary as a nominee of the new people in Switzerland, how is it that after taking notice of this fact and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting getting into the picture and announcing repeatedly in Parliament that they were examining the taking over of this concern, nothing had happened ? How can it be rationally explained ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Nothing happened because unfortunately, these people transferred their shares, as they say, outside India. Naturally, the bonafides of transfer, and whatever happened, is being gone into by the Enforcement Directorate. At one stage, they themselves told the Enforcement Directorate that they were willing to sell it to the Government. The moment Government expressed their readiness, they backed out.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I had the privilege to appear for the workers in the litigation. The company lawyers openly said that the Government would not touch them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We all know that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I was trying to avoid this. It was openly said that they will never appear—the Government of India will never appear—in this case because 'they would not touch us'. This was openly said in the Court.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Now, you have raised this issue. I was trying to avoid saying this in public. Please do not provoke me. Please do not ask me again.

It is not in the wider interest. I will not get provoked on this issue.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You must give an assurance.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I can assure you one thing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Save the employees and save the concern; nothing more we want.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : On these two aspects, I hereby commit myself that we want to do it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Do you give us the guarantee that the employees would be safeguarded against any *gadbad* committed by these dubious people who have got into the bargain ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Don't take me to that extent. You are talking about taking over Metre. I commit myself to the fact that Government will try to explore ways and means of taking over Metro. I commit upto here, no further.

Shri Limaye spoke about moral judgment of creative work. There is no question of our trying to make moral judgments of creative work, but we do feel that certain norms regarding public conduct, public taste, violence and sex should be observed which are in eonformity with the cultural background which I have dealt with at length.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : What about public sector newspaper ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Mr. Naik made two points. He said, free society means permissive society. I do not agree with that. (*Interruptions*) Regarding the second point, I am against a Government newspaper; we have no intention of starting any.

श्री मधु लिमये : "नव भारत" चैन आफ न्यूज पेपर्स ने वेज बोर्ड के निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया है, कानूनों का उल्लंघन किया है। आपको कई दफ़ा मैमोरेन्डम दिया गया है लेकिन आप कुछ नही कर रहे हैं।

"समाचार भारती" के लोगों को 18 महीन से महंगाई भत्ता नहीं मिला है।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : वह मैंने नोट कर लिया है, उसको देखने जा रहे हैं। जहां तक दूसरे अखबारों का प्रश्न है वेज बोर्ड को स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को एनफोर्स करना है। मैं लेबर मिनिस्ट्री की नोटिस में यह बात ले आऊंगा।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : सीतामढ़ी में रेडियो स्टेशन और टी० वी० सेन्टर खोलने के बारे में क्या हुआ ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : एक-एक बात का जवाब मुझ से न पूछिए।

About the radio, my friends have expressed a great deal of concern about programming particularly. This year for the first time, we are going to make a considerable investment on audience research, training of programme side and also research and development on the programme side. We are developing the concept of Yuv Vani, about which I have dealt with at length. We are trying to change the format of the Vividh Bharti. It is totally film music now. We are trying to build within it light music with national orchestra, group singing etc., so that we are in a position to make our own light music which is more worth while. We are going to start this year a science cell in the radio, so that scientific education for the common man may be imparted. We will start three new stations—one at Tawang at a height of 11.000 ft., which will be the second highest station, second at Gorakhpur and the third at Rohtak. 10 of the transmitters will be strengthened including the one at Jeypore.

Besides thanking my friend for taking so much interest, I would say, our policy is that the mass media, somehow or other, should become instruments of social change and national policy of building up a taste in the country as such.

We are very concerned with the service conditions of the staff artistes. So, we had set up a job evaluation committee. The

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

National Productivity Council has already given its report. We are awaiting the comment of the Staff Artistes' Association on the National Productivity Council Report. The moment the comments are received, we will take a decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will put cut motions Nos. 1 to 19 by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 1 to 19 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put cut motions Nos. 20 to 30 and 36 to 40 by Dr. Laxminarain Pandya to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 20 to 30 and 36 to 40 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put cut motion Nos. 31 to 35 by Shri H. N. Mukerjee to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 31 to 35 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put cut motion Nos. 41 to 45 by Shri Surendra Mohanty to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 41 to 45 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 60, 61 and 62 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.*—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,66,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 61—INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,98,84,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,72,92,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Information and Publicity'."

DEMAND NO. 62—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,99,69,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 14,68,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Broadcasting'."

16.92 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ALLEGED BURNING OF RAILWAY PROPERTY AND OTHER ATROCITIES COMMITTED BY RPF PERSONNEL AT LAKHISARAI RAILWAY STATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : At about 15.30 hrs. on 19-3-74, a mob of about 3 to 4 thousand persons attacked Railway Station, Lakhisarai on Mokemeh-Kiul Section of Eastern Railway. The agitation started with pelting of stones and subsequently assumed serious proportions as fire arms and explosives were also used by the rioters. The G.R.P. staff assisted by R.P.F. gave repeated warnings to the assembly which went unheeded. There was no Magistrate available with the Force at that time at this Station. The agitated mob

had by then become more violent and set fire to the Booking and Parcel Offices and also looted some parcel consignments lying in the Parcel Office. The R.P.F. barrack located near the Railway Station was also attacked. Its door was broken open and the belongings of the R.P.F. staff looted. The mob also disconnected the telephones and removed fish-plates on the Down line near the cabin which resulted in movements of all trains in Lakhisarai Station being suspended for one hour till the track was put right.

The heavy brickbatting, cracker-throwing and use of fire arms resulted in injuries to 27 persons of whom 12 belonged to the R.P.F., 5 to G.R.P., 7 to District Police, one Railway employee and two members of the public.

Since a large number of Police and R.P.F. personnel, Railway employees and some members of the public had received injuries and there was an imminent danger to the lives and property of the Railway employees and the members of the public present at the Station and as repeated warnings had no effect, there was no alternative left with the Police and the R.P.F. personnel but to use force to save the lives and property by use of force.

As a result of the firing, 3 persons died on the spot and 7 persons aged between 13-30 years were arrested by the Police with gun-shot injuries.

A case was registered by G.R.P. Kiul on Crime No. 7 dated 20-3-74 under Sections 395/436/337 IPC and the investigation is still in progress.

On a search of the area surrounding the Station 2 packages and 9 cloth bales which had been looted by the rioters were later found abandoned in the neighbourhood.

No bayonet charge was ordered by the Police or the R.P.F. staff engaged in dispersing the mob. It has, however, been ascertained that 5 persons arrested by the Police had received punctured injuries. The definite cause of the injuries cannot be indicated at this stage as the investigations are still in progress.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांदा) : शुरू से आखीर तक झूठा ब्यान है। सभापति महोदय, मैंने जो बात कही थी, उनका जवाब नहीं आया। यह साबित हो गया कि मैजिस्ट्रेट के आदेश के बिना गोली चली है। अब यह कहते हैं कि पंकचर्ड इंजरीज हुई हैं लेकिन बयोनेट चार्ज नहीं हुआ। 12, 14 साल की उम्र के लड़के जो अस्पताल में पड़े हैं, झूठ नहीं बोल सकते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि उसका कारण मालूम नहीं है। क्या सप्लाई इंस्पेक्टर को सस्पेंड नहीं किया गया क्योंकि गोडाउन जलाने में वह शामिल था; मेरी बातों का जवाब नहीं आया है क्या सप्लाई इंस्पेक्टर को सस्पेंड किया गया है और क्या मैजिस्ट्रेट से आदेश लेने का प्रयास किया गया है या नहीं, इनका जवाब यह दें, मैजस्ट्रेट ने इंकार किया है, इसलिए यह आज सामने मामला आ गया।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The Deputy-Speaker had directed the Minister to make a statement because Shri Madhu Limaye had raised certain specific issues. He made it clear that the matter was so serious that a full-fledged statement should come forward. Some of the issues which Shri Madhu Limaye had raised are not even cursorily touched in the statement made by the Minister. We want your protection. Kindly direct the Minister to clarify the points raised by Shri Madhu Limaye.

16.08 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REVISED CONTROLLED CLOTH POLICY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Government have been considering for some time revision of the policy relating to controlled varieties of cloth which are in demand for the common man. The existing scheme provides for 400 million metres of cloth per annum at prices fixed as far back as May, 1968. The Industry including the National Textile

[A. C. George]

Corporation Mills, have been representing that these prices need upward revision in view of the currently increased cost of production. Government also have been anxious to increase the quantum of the controlled varieties of cloth.

Government have now formulated a revised policy to this end. The main features of this policy are that the quantum of controlled cloth will be increased from the present level of 400 million metres to 800 million metres per annum, and the varieties will now include the medium 'A' category of cloth also in the commonly used five varieties of sarees, dhoties, drill, shirting and longcloth. Even though costs of production have risen much higer it has been decided that an increase of only 30% over the May 1968, prices will be allowed. In order to safeguard consumer interests, selvedge printing of prices on every meter of cloth will be progressively introduced and the distribution machinery will be strengthened. The distribution margin has been provided at 20% of ex-mill prices to meet currently increased costs of transport and distribution. The penalty for non-fulfilment of controlled cloth obligation will be enhanced from the present level of Re 1/- per metre to Rs 2.50 per metre.

In the light of this enhanced obligation on textile mills to produce controlled cloth, suitable provision is being made in the Scheme to sustain the requisite export effort

The revised policy will be brought into effect from the 1st of April, 1974.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up the Private Members' Business. Mr. Gomango.

16.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th March, 1974."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 27th March, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

16.11 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : POLICY IN RESPECT OF PRICES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—*contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now resume further discussion on the Resolution regarding prices and agricultural production. Mr. Madhu Limaye

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka) : The Resolution which I have already moved reads as follows :

"This House is of opinion that the Government should recast its policy with regard to prices and agricultural production in such a way that—

(a) essential articles of consumption sell at 1½ times the cost of production, including transport charges, taxes and profits,

(b) there shall prevail parity between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce;

(c) fluctuations in foodgrain prices of more than 15 per cent shall not be permitted;

(d) the Government shall take the responsibility of purchasing cotton, sugarcane, raw jute, foodgrains and other produce at support prices which may take into account the cost of production plus a reasonable margin for the farmers;

(e) electricity rate per unit for agricultural purposes shall not be more than ten paise; and

(f) fertilisers shall be made available to the *Kisans* with land holdings of less than ten acres at subsidised rates and the irrigation rates shall be reduced by 25 per cent."

मेरे कई लायक दोस्तो ने पिछली बार जब मजदूरों के एक मामले पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो यह कहा था कि इस सदन में जितना समय कारखानों मे काम करने वाले मजदूरो और कर्मचारियो के सवाल पर दिया जाता है उतना समय काश्तकारो की जो समस्याएं हैं उन पर बहस करने के लिए नही दिया जाता है । इसीलिये आज मैं देखूगा कि मेरे लायक दोस्तो का मेरे प्रस्ताव के बारे मे क्या रुख रहेगा क्योकि इस प्रस्ताव का यह महत्व है कि यदि इसके सिद्धांतो को सरकार मान लेगी तो हमारे आर्थिक नियोजन की नीति में बुनियादी परिवर्तन आएगा और देश को खाद्यान्न के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर बनाने की दिशा मे बहुत बड़ा कदम हम उठाएगे।

मैं माननीय मत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस में जो सिद्धान्तिक बाते है उनकी ओर खीचना चाहता हू । सरकार ने विगत 27 वर्षों में हमेशा ठोस बातें करने के बजाय साधारण बाते करने का जो एक सिलसिला चलाया है उसका नतीजा होता है कि किसी निष्कर्ष पर हम लोग नही पहुच पाते । सभी लोग कहते है कि दामों पर नियत्रण होना चाहिए । जीवनावश्यक चीजे लोगों को उचित दामो मे मिलनी चाहिए, सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था मे चुस्ती आनी चाहिए यह विचार तो मत्रियो के भाषणो में हमेशा हम लोग पाते है। लेकिन इन चीजों का कार्यान्वियन क्यो नही हो रहा है, क्यों कि यह सरकार निश्चित और स्पष्ट सिद्धातों के साथ अपने को बाधना नही चाहती । यह हमेशा निर्गुण और निराकार ब्रह्म की चर्चा करना चाहती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो बुनियादी आवश्यकताए है उनको हम लोग पूरा नही कर पाते। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात से असहमति रखते हैं कि जो जीवनावश्यक चीजें हैं उनके दाम निश्चित करते समय डिस्ट्रि, मुनाफा और जो मैनेजरी का खर्चा होता है उस के ऊपर नियंत्रण रखना चाहिए ; जीवनावश्यक चीजो की व्याख्या करते हुए पचास वस्तुओ का समावेश इस नही करना चाहता हूं। अगर सरकार चाहती है इसको सीमित ही रखा जाये। लेकिन इस मे दो राय नही होगी कि जैसे गल्ला है, कपडा है, चीनी है, केरोसिन है, तेल है, नमक है, ये चीजें ऐसी है कि जिनके बिना साधारण लोगो की जिन्दगी नही चल सकती। इसलिए कम से कम इन वस्तुओं के बारे में इस सिद्धान्त को लागू करने का प्रयास होना चाहिए और जब कपडा-नीति की हम लोग चर्चा करेंगे तो मुनाफे के ऊपर रोक लगनी चाहिए। टिक्स को कम कर देना चाहिए और दूसरे परिवहन आदि के जो खर्चे है उनमे भी कटौती करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। यदि कपडा, चीनी, तेल, केरोसिन, नमक, मिर्च आदि चीजे उत्पादन का जो खर्चा है उसके ड्योढे मे भी बेचने लगेंगे तो साधारण जनता को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर राहत मिलेगी, क्या कपडा, केरोसिन तेल, चीनी आदि के वर्तमान दाम सिद्धान्त न० 1 के अनुसार है,— जहा तक चीनी का सवाल है विगत साल चीनी मिलो की जितनी वार्षिक रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित हो गई है उसके अनुसार जो बड़ी-बड़ी मिलें है उनके मुनाफे मे विगत साल बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर वृद्धि हुई। इसमे जो करो की चोरी वह करते हैं या 70 प्रतिशत चीनी आप नियत्रित दामो पर खरीदते हैं लेकिन वास्तव मे मिलो से इतनी चीनी खरीदी नही जा रही है, एक मिल का उदाहरण है उसके बारे मे मैं खाद्य मंत्री को लिख चुका हू, उनको तो उनका जो लेवी शुगर का कोटा था उसी को खुले बाजार मे बेचने की छूट दे दी गई ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) ऐसा नहीं हो सकता।

श्री मधु लिमये . बिलकुल हो रहा है।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

क्यों कि दोनों के बीच में इस वर्ष संघर्ष चल रहा है और बरेली की एक मिल है उस के बारे में मंत्री को लिख चुका हूं। तो 70 प्रतिशत लेवी की चीनी वसूली नहीं जाती। यह काम फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया पर छोड दिया गया है और बहुत दफा यह लेवी की चीनी ऊपर से नीचे तक खुले बाजार में चली जाती है और काले दामों में बिकती है।

जहां तक कपडे का सवाल है बियन साल मैंने स्वय आकडे दिए थे कि 1971 के जनवरी महीने से 1973 के जनवरी महीने तक कपास का दाम लगातार घटता जा रहा है और इन दो वर्षों में कपडे के दाम में कटौती होने के बजाय बडे पैमाने पर वृद्धि हुई है। उस का नतीजा है कि 1972-73 में जो भी बैलेंस शीट प्रकाशित हुई उन से पता चलता है कि जो बड़ी-बड़ी प्रमुख मिलें हैं खास कर के बडे उद्योगपतियों की मिलें उनके मुनाफे में 11 से ले कर 50 प्रतिशत तक की वृद्धि हुई है। ये आकडे मैंने स्वय सदन के सामने रखे हैं। तो चीनी मिलों के द्वारा भयंकर मुनाफाखोरी, कपडा मिलों के द्वारा भी कर मुनाफाखोरी और कपडे के ऊपर, चीनी के ऊपर, केरोसिन के ऊपर आप लगातार टिक्स भी बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं, इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि आज मंत्री महोदय इस आशय की घोषणा करें कि जहां तक जीवनावश्यक चीजों का सवाल है हम सयम बरतेंगे कर लगाते समय, मुनाफे पर भी नियंत्रण रखेंगे और कम से कम पाच छः चीजें जो मैंने बताई उन का दाम नियंत्रित कर के वितरण व्यवस्था में से भ्रष्टाचार और अकार्य-क्षमता को खत्म कर के सही ढंग से उनका वितरण कराएंगे।

दूसरा सिद्धांत मैं रखता हूं कि खेती के माल में और औद्योगिक माल में हम लोगों को संतुलन कायम करना चाहिए। इसके बारे में मैंने एक सवाल इसी सदन में पूछा था और उस का बहुत ही विचित्र जवाब खाद्य मंत्री से मुझे मिला था। मैंने इस संतुलन के बारे में जो कहा था उसके जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने 23 जुलाई को कहा था:

> "In India prices of agricultural commodities have generally shown a relatively greater rise than the prices of manufactured goods. But the elements of speculation do play a large part in the trade of agricultural commodities."

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं—आप चीनी की ही बात को लीजिये—1668 में गन्ना उत्पादकों को उत्तर प्रदेश और उसके आसपास के इलाकों में एक क्विंटल का 15 रुपया दाम दिया गया था और उस समय खुले बाजार में चीनी 2 रुपया या सवा दो रुपया किलो बिक रही थी। 1973-74 के मौसम में उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाके में साधारण तौर पर सवा-तेरह रुपये क्विंटल के हिसाब से गन्ना उत्पादकों से लिया गया। कहीं कुछ कम और कहीं कुछ ज्यादा, 13 रुपए के दाम भी दिए गए और साढे तेरह रुपए के दाम भी दिये गये, लेकिन औसत में सवा तेरह आयेगा। लेकिन खुले बाजार में चीनी का दाम क्या है? सवा चार से साढे चार रुपए किलो के हिसाब से चीनी बिक रही है।

जब शिण्डे साहब कहते हैं कि भारत में कृषि का जो उत्पादन है उसके दाम में, कारखानों में या मिलों में पैदा होने वाली चीजों के दाम के मुकाबले अधिक तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है—तो मुझे दुख होता है। आम चीनी का ही उदाहरण ले लीजिये। आपको पता चल जायेगा कि यह सही नहीं है। चीनी में किसानों को जो भी मूल्य आपने बताया है, उसको घटाने के बाद भी चीनी की जो बिक्री की दर है उसके बढ़ने का क्या कारण है, उसका दाम सवा चार रुपए में क्या हुआ मैं 1968 के खुले दाम और इस समय के खुले दामों की चर्चा कर रहा हूं।

इसी तरह कपड़े की स्थिति है । पिछले 5-6 महिनों में कपास के दामों की स्थिति जरूर बदली है, लेकिन जितना हल्ला किया जा रहा है किसानों को बहुत लाभ हो रहा है—वह स्थिति नहीं है । मेरे सामने यह "कामर्स साप्ताहिक" है, इसमें प्रो० दंतवाला का एक लेख है—"पोलिटिक्स एण्ड प्राइज़" । इन्होंने इस लेख में कृषि दाम नीति की घोर आलोचना की है, इनका यह कहना है कि काश्तकारों को बहुत ज्यादा दाम दिये जा रहे हैं । लेकिन अभी कुछ ही समय पहले 'इकानिमिक टाइम्ज़' में कपास के बारे में जो खबर आयी थी उसमें यह कहा गया था—

"The cotton prices have fallen by Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per candy owing to heavy arrivals of cotton on the one hand and slackening of demand from the buyers on the other."

यह बात 7 मार्च के इकानिमिक टाइम्ज़ में कही गई है । इसलिये यदि 3 साल के आंकड़े इकठ्ठे किये जाएं तो इसमें दो राय नहीं होंगी कि कपड़े के दामों में अधिक तेजी से वृद्धि हुयी है, बनिस्पत कपास के दामों के । इसमें भी कपास के दाम लेते समय मैंने उस दाम को नहीं लिया है जो सट्टा वगैरह चलता है या जो इज़ारेदारी चलती है उससे जो दाम बढ़ जाता है, उसको लेने से कोई फायदा नहीं है । मैं इस समय उसी दाम की चर्चा कर रहा हूं कि कपास का किसानों को क्या दाम मिला और कपड़े का उपयोगी—मूल्य क्या है, जिस पर कि साधारण उपभोक्ता को देना पड़ता है । यदि इसका तीन साल का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया जायगा तो निश्चित रूप से साबित होगा कि कपड़े का दाम अधिक मात्रा में बढ़ा है और उस अनुपात में रूई और कपास का दाम नहीं बड़ा है ।

इधर मैंने बजट पर बोलते समय इस बात को छेड़ा था कि लम्बे धागे की रूई आप इजिप्ट, सूडान, से मंगवा रहे हैं । तब वित्त मंत्री जी ने कुछ गर्मी में कहा—पहले हम मंगवाते थे, लेकिन सबने इन दिनों लांग स्टैपल काटन मंगवाना बन्द कर दिया है । ऐसा लगता है कि वित्त मंत्रालय और व्यापार मंत्रालय में कोई एकसूत्रीकरण नहीं है, क्योंकि व्यापार में मंत्रालय ने मेरे ही प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है —

"Cotton year 1970-71, imports 8.51 lakhs bales value in crores of Rupees 109.85 crores."

यह 1970-71 का आप का आयात है । उसके बाद 1971-72 में 7 लाख 44 हजार बेल्ज़ मंगवाई और उस पर 101 करोड़ 73 लाख रुपए की देशीविदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की । 1972–73 में आप ने 4 लाख 42 हजार बेल्ज़ मंगवाई जिस पर 64 करोड़ 90 लाख रु० की विदेशी मुद्रा आप ने खर्च की । जहां तक 1973-74 का सवाल है, मेरी जानकारी है कि आपने 4 लाख बेल्ज़ मंगवाई हैं । मने पूछा था कि यह जो लम्बे धाग की रुई मगवाते हैं, क्या इस का निर्यात के लिये इस्तेमाल होता है या हिन्दुस्तान के जो अमीर वर्ग के लोग हैं उनके शरीर पर बढ़िया वस्त्र चढाने के लिये इसका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। व्यापार मंत्रालय ने जवाब दिया —

"About 10 to 11% of the cloth made out of the yarn produced from the imported long staple cotton has been exported this year."

यानि 10 से 11 प्रतिशत । इस आंकड़ों के बारे में मुझे संदेह है कि क्योंकि, इनको यह कैसे पता चला कि आयातित रूई से जो कपड़ा बनाया गया , उसी को निर्यात किया गया, क्योंकि भारत में लम्बे धागे की कपास पैदा होती है । आपने इतनी बड़ी रकम विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में इस लम्बे धागे की कपास को मंगवाने में खर्च की है अमीरों को अच्छा कपड़ा देने के लिये आप ने खर्च की है—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस नीति के पीछे कौन सा सिद्धांत है । क्या यह समाजवाद की नीति है या अमीर, उच्च वर्गीय, उच्च वर्गीय नीति है—इसका

[श्री मधु लिमये]

फैसला सदस्य लोग करें । इसके लिये मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह जो दूसरा सिद्धांत है कि खेती का माल और कारखानीय माल—इनके बीच संतुलन होना चाहिए, समाजिक न्याय की दृष्टि से आप को इस सिद्धान्त को कुबूल करना चाहिए ।

आगे मैंने कहा है कि गल्ले के दाम में एक साल में 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक परिवर्तन नहीं होना चाहिए । आप ने कई प्रश्नों के जवाब में कहा है कि कहीं कहीं ये दाम बढ़े हैं । बाजरा है, मक्का है, आप ने यह माना है कि एक महीने में 20-25 और 30 प्रतिशत तक परिवर्तन हुआ है और पूरे साल की बात तो आप जानते ही हैं । जब कटनी का समय आ जाता है तो किसान अपना माल मंडी में लेकर आता है, तब दाम गिर जाते हैं और जब उसे स्वयं खरीदने की नौबत आती है, यानि लीन-मंथ्स में, उसकी नई फसल आने से पहले, तो जिस भाव उसने बेचा होता है, उससे 50-60 अधिक दाम देकर खरीदना पड़ता है । इसके लिये गल्ले के दाम में 15 प्रतिशत से अधिक परिवर्तन नहीं होना चाहिए । 15 प्रतिशत इसलिये रखा गया है कि स्टोर करने का खर्चा होगा, बैंकों से कर्जा लिया है तो उसका सूद देना होगा—इसलिये मैं 15 प्रतिशत की बात कर रहा हूं ।

चौथी बात यह है कि सरकार को जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए कि कृषि का जो माल है, वह निर्धारित दामों पर सरकार खरीदे । अब इसमें आप राष्ट्रीयकरण करें या निजी क्षेत्र में उसका व्यापार रहने दें—इसकी चर्चा मैं नहीं कर रहा हूं, क्योंकि इस बारे में मेरी निश्चित राय है कि चाहे राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति हो या निजी व्यापार की नीति हो, जब तक प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार और बेइमानी रहेगी, वितरण व्यवस्था में घूसखोरी चलेगी, तब तक आप की दोनों नीतियां असफल रहने वाली हैं । इस साल आप दूसरी नीति चलाने जा रहे हैं इसका भी अनुभव ले लीजिए । क्योंकि इस के बारे में मेरे पास अभी अभी दो पत्र आये हैं, उनसे आप को पता चल जायगा कि भ्रष्टाचार की आज स्थिति क्या है । एक पत्र मुझे बलरिया प्रखंड से, जो मेरे क्षेत्र में है, मिला है । उसमें उन्होंने सबूत के साथ साबित किया है कि कि आप के जो सब इंसपेक्टर्स होते हैं—जब पिछली बार मैं गया था तो मुझे कहा गया था—एक बोरा गेहूं देने के लिये सप्लाई इंसपेक्टर 5 रु० घूस लेता है चीनी के ऊपर 15 रु० लेता है, किरासिन के एक ट्रक पर 15 रु० लेता है । लेकिन पिछले दो तीन महिनों से जैसे जैसे दाम बढ़े हैं घूस खोरी की दर भी बढ़ती गयी और अब घूसखोरी की दर ही गयी है—गेहूं के बोरे पर 10 रुपया, किरासिन ट्रक पर 25 रुपया, चीनी के बोरे पर 25 रुपया । खुद डीलर कहते हैं कि जब तक इस तरह की घूस हम नहीं देंगे हम को माल नहीं मिलेगा और घूस देकर माल लेंगे तो सप्लायी इंसपेक्टर कहता है कि कोई जरूरी नहीं कि गरीबों को बेचो, ज्यादा दाम बढ़ाकर बेच सकते हो, डायरी या रजिस्टर को रेग्यूलराइज कर दूंगा । पास कर दूंगा तीन बार आंचल अधिकारी ने जांच के लिये उस डीलर को बुलाया, लेकिन वह नहीं आया और जांच नहीं हो पायी ।

यहां हम लम्बे चौड़े लेक्चर दे रहे हैं कि गल्ले का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, या निजि व्यापार होना चाहिए, लेकिन सभी मानते हैं कि समाज में जो शोषित तत्व है, जिनके पास अपनी खेती बाड़ी नहीं है और अगर है तो मामूली है, उन लोगों तक सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था में न्यूनतम गल्ला नहीं मिलेगा, वे जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते । तो सभी लोग मानते हैं कि सार्वजनिक व्यवस्था रहनी चाहिए और उसके मार्फत ऐसे तत्वों को कम से कम गल्ला मिलना चाहिए । लेकिन वितरण व्यवस्था में इस तरह की बेइमानी रहेगी तो क्या होगा ?

अब आप लेवी की बात कीजिए । लेवी के बारे में इस तरह के सुझाव होते हैं । मेरे क्षेत्र से मुझे पत्र मिला है जिसमें कहा गया

क बिना नोटिस के उन्होंने 20 क्विंटल धान लेवी के रूप में वसूलने के लिए कहा। छोटे किसान की बात थी, उसके पास उतना धान नहीं था तो उन्होंने कहा कि 500 रु० घूस दीजिए तो आपको लेवी देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। तो मैं लेवी का विरोधी नहीं हूं आप इस गलत फहमी में न आयें। एक ओर जब मैं चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से लोगों को गल्ला मिले, कम से कम ऐसे गरीब लोगों को, भूमिहीनों को और शहर के गरीब लोगों को तो सार्वजनिक वितरण की व्यवस्था के लिये गल्ला कहां से आयगा मैं तो इस पक्ष में नहीं हूं कि आप लगातार विदेशी आयात करते चले जायें। इसलिये गल्ला तो आपको प्रक्योर करना ही पड़ेगा। उसके लिए आप यह लेवी की प्रणाली को चलाते हैं किसी न किसी रूप में, क्योंकि यह भी एक लेवी की प्रणाली चलायी है जो होल सेलर्स पर लेवी लगायी जायेगी चावल के बारे में या गेहूं के बारे में। पहले आप सीधे वसूलते थे। मेरा कहना है कि छोटे किसानों के उपर जुल्म न हों जिस तरह इनकमटेक्स में बड़े लोग जिनकी आमदनी ज्यादा है उससे आप ज्यादा टैक्स वसूलते हैं हालांकि इस बार इस सिद्धांत को भी आपने छोड़ दिया है। छोटे लोगों को आपने कम राहत दी है और बड़ी आमदनी वालों को आपने ज्यादा राहत दी है, इस आशा से कि वे करों की चोरी नहीं करेंगे। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि जिनके पास अतिरिक्त अनाज है मण्डी में बेचने लायक उनके ग्रेडड लेवी के आधार पर आप लेवी जरूर वसूलिये—मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करूंगा लेकिन आप जो बड़े काश्तकार हैं जो लेवी में अनाज दे सकते हैं उनसे आप अनाज वसूलते नहीं हैं और जो छोटे लोग ह, आपकी मशीनरी इतनी सड़ गयी है कि मार उन छोटे लोगों पर पड़ती है। मैं केवल इसकी चर्चा कर रहा हूं कि निर्धारित दामों से सरकार खरीदे, अगर दाम नीचे जायेंगे तो आपके पास लोग आयेंगे और छोटे लोगों को अगर ज्यादा दाम मिल जायगा तो कोई बुरी बात नहीं है।

जूट के बारे में आपने आश्वासन दिया था कि एक सौ साढ़े 57 रुपए क्वींटल के हिसाब से कलकत्ता डेलिवरी का जूट आप लेंगे लेकिन आप बंगाल में, उड़ीसा में, आसाम में, उत्तरी बिहार में जाकर देखें क्या काश्तकारों को जूट का वह दाम मिला, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बड़े ग्रोवर्स को छोड़कर छोटे ग्रोवर्स को किसी हालत में नहीं मिला है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए आपने क्या लक्ष्य बनाया है? आपने यह लक्ष्य बनाया है:

> "The rate of growth of output in the agricultural sector envisaged for the Fifth Plan period is 4.67 per cent per annum. The fulfilment of this target will make the country not only self-sufficient in respect of foodgrains but also leave a cushion for building a buffer stock."

तो 4.67 परसेन्ट की दर से अगर कृषि का आप का विकास करना चाहते हैं तो कृषि के लिये आपकी कोई योजना होनी चाहिए जिसका मैं कोई प्रकाश चिन्ह नहीं देख रहा हूं—मुझे अफसोस है। हमारी योजना बनाने वाले अधिकारी लोग हैं, मैं किसी में में फर्क नहीं करना चाहता, बेकारी निराकरण के बारे में उनकी बहुत सारी गलत धारणाएं हैं मेरी यह निश्चित धारणा है कि बेरोजगारी की जो भयंकर समस्या है उसका यदि समाधान करना है तो तथाकथित औद्योगीकरण के जरिये वह कभी नहीं होगा बल्कि कृषि विकास के ऊपर आप जोर देंगे तो बेकारी की समस्या का भी समाधान होगा। इतना ही नहीं, औद्योगीकरण के लिये भी रास्ता प्रशस्त हो जायगा।

मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूं। मुंगेर जिले में जो ताल का इलाका है उसमें यदि आप योजना का इन्तजाम कर दें और बोरिंग आदि का प्रबंध करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से दो फसलें निकाल पाएंगे। मक्का की फसल निकाल पायेंगे और एक रबी की फसल निकाल पायेंगे। नतीजा यह

[श्री मधु लिमये]

होगा, मैं उत्तरी बिहार की बात नहीं कह सकता लेकिन मुंगेर, भागलपुर, संथाल परगना इन इलाकों में जितने ग्रामीण बेकार लोग हैं इन सभी को अकेली इस योजना में काम मिल जायगा। इसलिये यदि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बेकारी की समस्या का आप हल करना चाहते हैं तो कृषि विकास योजनाओं पर आपको जोर देना पड़ेगा और उसी में से आपको पूंजी भी मिल जायगी। इन बातों को लेकर मैं कहता हूं कि कि आप कृषि के विकास के लिए समुचित प्रयास नहीं कर रहे हैं और कृषि विकास से जिनकी समुचित आमदनी हो रही है उन पर आप टैक्सनहींलगाते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि आमदनी बढ़ाने के लिए आप उत्पादन बढ़ाने का समुचित प्रयास कीजिए। उससे अधिक लाभ जिनको होगा उनपर जैसे कि अन्य आमदनी पर आप टैक्स लगाते हैं कृषि आमदनी पर भी टैक्स लगाइये या एक्रेज की बेसिस पर इनकम टैक्स लगाइये जिसमें बेइमानी और घूसखोरी की कम से कम गुंजाइश होगी। तो इस रास्ते को आप अपनाइये। इसलिये मैंने सुझाव भी दिया है —

Electricity rate per unit for agricultural purposes shall not be more than 10 P

अब आपकी क्या प्रायर्टीज है, वरीयता के बारे में आपका क्या दृष्टिकोण है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। मैं भी जानता हूं आज एल्यूमिनियम की हमारे देश के लिये आवश्यकता है लेकिन हिंडालकों के कर्मचारियों ने मुझको आंकड़े दिये हैं कि 55 मेगावाट का जो पुराना करार है उसकी वजह से पैसे की यूनिट से भी कम आप हिंडालकों से वसूलते हैं। 50 मेगावाट का जो नया समझौता हुआ है उसमें आपने 10 पैसे की यूनिट दाम रखे हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कृषि उत्पादन को वरीयत आप एल्यूमिनियम या निजी क्षेत्र से कम देते हैं? आप इस बात का बिलकुल फैसला कीजिए कि आने वाले कुछ वर्षों के लिए बिजली का प्रति यूनिट का दाम कृषि कार्य के लिये 10 पैसे से अधिक नहीं रहेगा। यह आपको एकदम निर्णय करना चाहिए

इसके साथ साथ मैं जो अंतिम प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि इस एकड़ वाले किसान इधर चार पांच साल की रबी की ओर अधिक अभिमुख होने लगे थे, अच्छा बीज भी इस्तेमाल करने लगे थे और खाद का भी प्रयोग करने लगे थे लेकिन इस बीच आप खाद का दाम भी बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं और उसके ऊपर टैक्स भी बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। खाद के वितरण में इतनी बेइमानी है कि नियंत्रित जो दाम है बिहार में साढ़े बावन रु० यूरिया के बड़े बोरे था लेकिन दो महिने पहले वह 100 रु० में मिलता था और इस बारे में जब मैं गया तो लोगों ने कहा कि हम 5 रुपया किलो के हिसाब से खाद खरीदते हैं। (व्यवधान) इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप छोटे किसानों को, अपना जो घाटा है उसको सहते हुए नियंत्रित दाम से भी कम दाम पर खाद देने का प्रबंध कीजिए और इस वक्त जो सिंचाई का रेट अनाप शनाप बढ़ाया जा रहा है, सिंचाई के ऊपर टैक्स लगाकर आर्थिक नियोजन के लिये आप पैसा लेने की बात करते हैं उसको भी बन्द कर दीजिए मैं आप को उल्टी बात कहता हूं कि आप सिंचाई कर कम कर दीजिए आप फर्टीलाइजर का दाम घटा दीजिए, और किसानों को जो आमदनी हो उसके आधार पर टैक्स लगाइये। आप उत्पादन को ही मारने की बात क्यों करते हैं। आप सामाजिक न्याय की बात क्यों करते हैं तो आमदनी संबंधी कर नीति आपकी होनी चाहिए। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूं कि जैसे कि प्रोफेसर लोग अक्सर इस सदन में कहते हैं कि हमारी आमदनी संबंधी नीति कोई सामाजिक न्याय नहीं है। मैंने एन० आई० सी० के तीसरे और चौथे श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की कुल मिलाकर आमदनी का आंकड़ा निकाला है जो कि साढ़े आठ हजार रुपया प्रति वर्ष आता है। इसमें मैं सारी एमिनिटीज शामिल कर ली है। लेकिन कितने किसान आज हमारे देश में हैं जिनकी साढ़े आठ हजार की नेट इनकम प्रतिवर्ष हो जाती है। क्लास टू और

क्लास वन के अफसरों के आंकड़े भी मैंने निकाले हैं जोकि एक लाख 32 हजार होता है। एल० आई० सी० में ज्यादा आमदनी होती है तो उसको आप घटाएं लेकिन तीसरे और चौथे वर्ग के कर्मचारियों की आय की भी जब हम चर्चा करते हैं तो मुझे एसा लगता है कि छोटे किसानों के बारे में सोचने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है; इसलिये पहले सामाजिक न्याय को लाने की दृष्टि से उत्पादन जिससे घटेगा या ज्यादा फसलें निकालने के कामों की ओर से किसान मुड़ जायेंगे इस तरह की आप की टैक्सेशन नीति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

फर्टिलाइजर के ऊपर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाने की बात, एनर्जी टैक्स बढ़ाना, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की दर बढ़ाते हैं, इन तमाम कामों से उत्पादन खत्म हो जाता है। इसलिए केवल बड़े किसानों पर उनकी आमदनी के अनुपात में अगर टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये आप संविधान में परिवर्तन ले आते। इतने परिवर्तन आप ने किये, क्योंं नहीं इस तरह का परिवर्तन ले आते कि बड़े काश्तकारों पर टैक्स लगाने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को बाध्य कीजिये। वह टैक्स आप न लीजिये। लेकिन आप संविधान में परिवर्तन कर के उस का अनुपात तय कर दीजिये, और राज्यों को वसूल करने के लिये कहिये, और उन को यह भी कहिये कि इस तरह के टैक्ससेशन से जो आमदनी उन को मिलेगी उस में मैचिंग ग्रान्ट हम देंगे और उस का एक फंड बनाइये जिस का इस्तेमाल जो आज असिंचित इलाके हैं उन के लिये कीजिये। महाराष्ट्र की बात मंत्री जी जानते हैं महाराष्ट्र में बहुत बड़ा सवाल है कि कुछ लोगों को तो 12 माही सिंचाई मिलती है और कुछ लोगों को दो महीने के लिये भी सिंचाई नहीं मिलती है। तो यह जो फंड है इस पैसे का इस्तेमाल आप असिंचित इलाकों में सिंचाई का फैलाव करने के लिये कीजिये। इस तरह की उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाली, सामाजिक न्याय लाने वाली, कृषि को प्रोत्साहन देने वाली योजनायें आप बनायेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से जो वर्तमान कुंठा अर्थ व्यवस्था में पैदा हो गई है यह खत्म हो जायगी और देश तेजी से तरक्की की दिशा में आगे बढ़ेगा।

नीतियों का जहां तक सवाल है, सब से बुनियादी सवाल हो गया है भ्रष्टाचार, घूसखोरी और सरकारी यंत्र के शुद्धीकरण का। आप लाख कहिये, नीतियां बनाइये, विदेशों से विशेषज्ञ ले आइये, डाक्टर ले आइये, यह बीमारी जाने वाली नहीं है जब तक इस यंत्र का शुद्धीकरण नहीं करेंगे और कठोर आदेश नहीं करेंगे। और इसके लिये मैं छोटे सप्लाई इंस्पेक्टर की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता, बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री, मंत्री, गवर्नर और संसद सदस्य और विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों से आदर्श पेश कया जाय, तब जा कर नीचे तक शुद्धिकरण का सिलसिला प्रारम्भ होगा। चीन ने अपना कल्चरल रिवौल्यूशन किया, हमारे देश में भी शुद्धिकरण की क्रान्ति की जरूरत है। और आज लड़कों के मन में यह बात आ ईगई है कि आप गोली के बल पर इस आन्दोलन को नहीं दबा सकते, बल्कि वह सोचते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाये बिना हमारी तरक्की नहीं होगी। इसलिये इन सुझावों पर आप विचार कीजिये, यही मुझे कहना है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should re-cast its policy with regard to prices and agricultural production in such a way that—

(a) essential articles of consumption sell at 1½ times the cost of production, including transport charges, taxes and profits;

(b) there shall prevail parity between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce;

(c) fluctuations in foodgrain prices of more than 15 per cent shall not be permitted;

[Mr. Chairman].

(d) the Government shall take the responsibility of purchasing cotton, sugar-cane, raw jute, foodgrains and other produce at support prices which may take into account the cost of production plus a reasonable margin for the farmers;

(e) electricity rate per unit for agricultural purposes shall not be more than ten paise and

(f) fertilizers shall be made available to the Kisans with land holdings of less than ten acres at subsidised rates and the irrigation rates shall be reduced by 25 per cent."

There are some notices of amendments. Members who are desirous of moving them may move them Shri Bibhuti Mishra—absent. Shri B K. Daschowdhury.

SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : I move :

'That in the resolution in part (a),—

for "essential articles of consumption sell at 1½ times" *substitute*—

"all essential agricultural produce sell at 1½ times"

(2)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I move :

'That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

(g) the Government should establish its decisive command over the production and distribution of vital agricultural commodities and agricultural inputs;

and therefore, recommends nationalisation of Sugar Industry, raw jute trade, fertiliser production and distribution of diesel and kerosene oil with immediate effect"' (3)

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : माननीय, माननीय लिमये जी ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन में पेश किया है, काफी व्यापक और लम्बी चौड़ी भूमिका रखने वाला प्रस्ताव है। इस में कंज्यूमर से ले कर प्रोड्यूसर तक और बीच में सारे समाज में कुछ सिद्धान्तों को अपना कर उन्होंने क्रान्ति करने का सुझाव दिया है। मैं उन की भावना से बहुत हद तक कुछ बातों में सहमत हूं। पर जो उन्होंने मुद्दे रखे उन से मैं सहमत नहीं हूं, और उन के और मेरे दृष्टिकोण में अन्तर है। बुनियादी तौर से जो उन का ख्याल है कि अगर हमें देश में लोकतन्त्र के जरिये विकास और तरक्की करनी है और देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाना है, चाहे कृषि का हो या उद्योग का और सामाजिक न्याय देना है देश के सब लोगों को जिन को इस न्याय की जरूरत है, तो हमें परिवर्तन करने पड़ेंगे। और खासतौर से अभी जो उन का प्रस्ताव है उसमें उन्होंने परिवर्तन की बात कही है कि हमारी हाट बाजारी व्यवस्था में और उस के साथ में किसान को उस की पैदावार के कैसे उचित दाम दिये जायें और कंज्यूमर को भी वह चीजें वाजिब दामों पर मिल सकें इस के लिये उन्होंने डेयादी कीमत बतायी है, सारे टैक्स मिला कर किसी कंज्यूमर को बुनियादी चीजें मिलनी चाहियें। और उस के बाद किसान को भी कुछ ऐसे दाम मिलें जिसमें उस का उत्पादन करने का जो खर्चा पड़ता है उस में उस का मुनाफा शामिल हो। ऐसी प्राइस किसान को गारन्टी की जाय और उपभोक्ता को भी जरूरत की चीजें उन को दी जायें। मैं बुनियादी तौर से उन से सहमत हूं और यह सिद्धान्त हम को मानना चाहिये और अगर अपनी योजनाओं को कामयाब बनाना है और जो लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं, फिजिकल और फाइनेंशियल, उन को अगर हम अचीव करना चाहते हैं तो निश्चित तौर से हमें कीमतों के ऊपर, हाट बाजारी व्यवस्था के ऊपर में उन में टिकाऊपन हो, यह सारी व्यवस्था योजना के पहले देखनी पड़ेगी, और यह व्यवस्था किस प्रकार से चले उस के बारे में हमें जो संगठन बनाने की आवश्यकता है वह भी बनाने पड़ेंगे और किसान की पैदा की हुई चीजों की बुनियादी तौर से कीमत इस तरह तय करनी पड़ेगी जिससे उस को अपनी पैदावार बढ़ाने का उत्साहन मिले।

एक बात पर मैं ज्यादा जोर देना हू, जिसे सरकार भी मानती है कि यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, 75 फीसदी लोग यहा कृषि पर आधारित हैं, जमीन से, पशु और कृषि से सबधित चीजो से इस देश का धन उत्पादन करते हैं तो ऐसे देश में कृषि को सब से ज्यादा महत्व देना चाहिए। कृषि में सब से ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट करेंगे कृषि के जरिये पैदा होने वाली चीजो के उत्पादन को बुनियादी तौर से बढायेंगे तभी इस देश का भला हो सकता है और फिर उन सारी चीजो से जो औद्योगिक उत्पादन हो वह सारी चीजे इस पहली बुनियादी भूमिका को पूरा करने के बाद फ्लो इन करती है। यह दृष्टिकोण सरकार भी सोचती है और अपनाने की जरूरत है। और उस पोइट को मैं नही कहूगा जिस को बजट के समय में न कहा कि अभी भी हम को इस देश में कृषि के लिये बहुत कुछ करना है, लेकिन जो उत्पादन का सारी इकोनामिक ग्रोथ का लक्ष्य रखा है 5 5 और कृषि का 4 67 और उसके लिये जो इन्वेस्टमेंट आप ने तजवीज किया है बुनियादी तौर से वह कम है, उस को ज्यादा किया जा सकता है। आज तो हम कृषि के अन्दर उत्पादन करने में एक ऐसे मोड पर हैं जिसकी तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हू। जब इस देश के अन्दर काम पैदा हो रहा है, उस की डिमान्ड बहुत बढ़ गई है फर्टिलाइजर के साथ में प्रोडक्शन जुडा हुआ है ऐनर्जी क्राइसिस है किसानो के पास जो ट्रेक्टर है, या ऐनर्जी का उपयोग बिजली के रूप में करते हैं उस के लिये भी कोई प्रायरिटी नहीं है। यू० पी० में चुनाव के दौरान मैं न देखो कि तीन तीन दिन में तीन घन्टे बिजली एक ट्यूबवैल पर मिलती थी। तो एक तरफ बिजली की कमी है, डीजल और क्रूड की कमी है क्रूड के दाम तिगुने हो गये हैं, डीजल किसान को मिलता नही, 20 लिटर से ज्यादा डीजल देते नही किसान को एक दफा, तो 20 लीटर डीजल में ले कर किसान जब तक खेत पर पहुचता है तब तक वह खत्म हो जाता है। तो फर्टिलाइजर नही, डीजल नहीं, क्रूड नही, ऐनर्जी नही, फिर हम क्या कह सकते हैं किसान को कि वह अपना उत्पादन बढाये। इन चीजो की किसान को कमी है। क्रूड की मुसीबत दुनिया की है केवल भारत की ही नही फिर कैसे कृषि उत्पादन का बढावा दिया जाय। डीजल और क्रूड का प्रायरिटी पर कैसे उपयोग करें, सीजन में जो चीजें किसान को चाहिये वह कैसे मिले इस के बारे में सोचना पडेगा। किस प्रकार उस का समय पर आवश्यकतानुसार खाद दी जाय। जितनी खाद आप बाहर से ला रहे हैं वह मामूली है। इस साल जितना फर्टिलाइजर आप ने कन्जूम किया है 28, 29 लाख टन उस के मुकाबले अगली साल 38 लाख टन की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं, जब कि माग 60 में 60 से 80 लाख टन की है। तो फर्टिलाइजर के सही वितरण की व्यवस्था करना किसान को समय पर उस के काम आने वाली चीजें मिले जिन के जरिये ग्रीन रिवोल्युशन हो सकता है उन के समय में पहुचाने की व्यवस्था करना नितात आवश्यक है जिस से ग्रीन रिवोल्युशन हो सके। इन तमाम चीजों के जरिये उत्पादन बढ सके और बढे हुए उत्पादन का वाजिब दाम किसान को मिले यह सिद्धान्त स्वीकार किया गया है और इस पर अमल करना आवश्यक हो गया है।

आप दई को लीजिये। दई का दाम कम रहता है जब कि कपडे का दाम कन्जूमर को ज्यादा देना पडता है। प्रौफिट का काफी मार्जिन बीच के लोग खा जाते है। उस मार्जिन को कम कर के किसान और कन्जूमर को लाभ मिल सके इस के लिए मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था को बदलने का इरादा रखते हैं? अगर हम कुछ बुनियादी चीजो की कीमतो को अपने सगठनो की मार्फत और अपनी व्यवस्थाओ की मार्फत निर्धारित करे, तो अच्छा होगा। इन्होंने उन की कुछ बुराइयो की तरफ जोर

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

दिया, हम जानते है कि उन में कुछ बुराइयां है, कुछ खराबिया है लेकिन हमे यह देखे कि कि जितने सगठन बनाए जाएं, वे ठीक ढंग से चले । आज वे ठीक ढंग से चल नही पाते है और उन के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा खराबिया पैदा हो जाती है । तो आवश्यकता यह है कि हम उन मे कुछ सुधार करे । हम अपनी तरफ से प्राइस स्ट्रक्चर को तय करे और किसान जिन चीजो को पैदा करता है चाहे वह गन्ना पैदा करे, चाहे वह कपास पैदा करे, उस की कीमतों को तय करे । कार्पोरेशन बनाने को हम ने अपनी प्लान के अन्दर स्वीकार किया और आप ने उन सब को पाचवी पच वर्षीय योजना मे लागू करने को कहा है । उन आर्गेनाइजेशन्स को बना कर हम किसान को उस की पैदावार का उचित दाम दो चाहे वह गन्ना हो, चाहे कपास हो, चाहे तिलहन हो और चाहे वह फूड ग्रेन्स हो । उन सारी चीजो के, दामो का निर्धारण हम उस को लागत का हिसाब लगा कर करे और उस को उस का मुनासिब मुनाफा दे कर, उस के कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन को देख कर, उस की चीजो को खरीदे और फिर उद्योग मे काम आने वाली चीजो को भी हम फिक्सड दामो पर दे । फिक्सड प्राइस के ऊपर ही वह मजदूरो को अपना मुनाफा छोड कर मिले और कन्ज्यूमर्स को भी ज्यादा पैसे न देने पड़े । इस प्रकार की एक पिक्चर बना कर हम एक कल्पना करे और उस कल्पना को पाचवी योजना मे साकार रूप दे कर योजना को जमाना बहुत जरूरी बात है । इस काम को हमे पांचवी योजना के अन्दर कर लेना चाहिए क्योकि पहले की पचवर्षीय योजनाओ मे हम ने इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान नही दिया । उन मे कुछ चीजों पर हम ने ध्यान दिया था जिस की वजह से इतने उतार चढाओ हम ने देखें, लेकिन इतनी भयंकर स्थिति उन योजनाओ मे नही थी, जो भयंकर स्थिति हम पांचवी योजना मे देख रहे हैं । इस पांचवी योजना में स्थिति बहुत भयकर है और हर महीने प्राइस इन्डैक्स कितना बढ रहा है और क्या हालात हो रहे हैं, इन सब बातो को देख कर हमें गम्भीरता-पूर्वक इन मुद्दों पर सोचना चाहिए ।

मै नही कहता कि आप किसान को 10 पैसे के अन्दर एक यूनिट बिजली दीजिए । आज कई राज्यो में 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट पर बिजली दी जाती है । आप बिजली के लिए दो पैसे प्रति यूनिट और ले लीजिए । इस मे छोटे किसानो के बारे मे शुरू मे इन्वेस्ट-मेन्ट का सवाल जरूर आता है । मेरा कहना यह है कि जो बहुत से छोटे किसान है, उन के लिए क्रेडिट की व्यवस्था हो । उन के आर्गेनाइजेशन्स ग्राउन्ड लेविल पर बने और और इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए भी उन के पास पहले से साधन हो जिस से उन को फर्टिलाइजर्स और बिजली मिल सके । इरीगेशन रेट्स के बारे मे जो उन के विचार है, मै उन से सहमत नहीं हू । आप एक बात देखिये । आज एक कुए से एक किसान जो सिचाई करता है, तो एक एकड भूमि के लिए इरीगेशन का कास्ट करीब डेढ सौ रुपये आता है और केनाल से जब वह इरीगेशन करता है तो उसी एक एकड मे उस का कास्ट करीब 15 20 रुपये आता है . व्यवधान कही कही पर 30 रुपये भी आता है । यह तो आप आप पर निर्भर करता है । इस तरह से आप देखे कि केनाल इरीगेशन रेट्स जो है वे बहुत कम है और मै उन की इस बात से सहमत नहीं हू कि केनाल के इरीगेशन रेटस बढाने की कोई गुजाइश नहीं है । मै ऐसा समझता हू कि केनाल के इरीगेशन रेट्स को बढाया जा सकता है । कही पर जहा इरीगेशन रेट्स बहुत ज्यादा पडते है, उन के मुकाबले में केनाल इरीगेशन वालो का पैदावार करने का तरीका बहुत ज्यादा सस्ता है और इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस को देखा जाना चाहिए । अगर बिजली के रेट्स ज्यादा बढाएंगे, तो कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा होगा । इसलिए इन सारी चीजो मे क्या बैलेंस हो, इस चीज को आप को देखना चाहिए ।

आज गन्ने के दाम किसानों को देने के लिए जो व्यवस्था मिलों के लेवियल पर की है, वह अच्छी है और उस से किसान को एस्योर्ड दाम मिल जाते हैं। इस तरह से इस में काफी अच्छा सुधार हुआ है और आज हालत यह है कि इतना गन्ना है कि उस की पिलाई नहीं हो सकेगी अगर लम्बी देर तक मिलों को चलने के लिए नहीं कहा जाएगा। अगर आप मिलों को लम्बी देर तक चलाएंगे तो एक सुझाव बहुत गम्भीरता पूर्वक मैं देना चाहता हूं। बाद में चल कर गन्ने का रस कम हो जाता है और चीनी की परसेन्टेज कम हो जाती है। तो ऐसे वक्त में जैसा कि आप ने मिल जल्दी चलाने के लिए कुछ रिबेट दिया था और मिल जल्दी चले उसी तरह से इस रिबेट का एण्ड में भी देने की आवश्यकता है। अगर कई दिनों तक मिल चलेंगे तो किसानों का गन्ना खेत में नहीं रहेगा और किसानों को उस के गन्ने का दाम मिल जाएगा। इस का यह असर होगा कि अगले साल भी आप के गन्ने की प्रोडक्शन पर असर नहीं पड़ेगा। इसलिए हरेक चीज को ध्यान में रख कर कि उस वक्त क्या परिस्थिति है उस के अनुसार पालिसी डिसिजन लेने की जरूरत है जिस से कि मिल वालों का काश्तकारों का और कन्ज्यूमरों का सब का फायदा हो।

जो बात इस प्रस्ताव में कही गई है चाहे डिटेल्स में हमारा और उन के विचारों में सहमति न हो लेकिन इस में जो दिशा निर्देशन दिया गया है उस की मैं सराहना करता हूं। मैं बहुत आभारी हूं कि आज हम कई बातों पर घंटा चर्चा कर रहे हैं और इस चर्चा में हम बहुत सी बातें कहेंगे और बहुत सी बातों को हम सुनेंगे (घंटा) मैं दो एक मिनट में समाप्त करता हूं। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत से लोग इस पर अपने विचार प्रकट करेंगे और सब के विचार सुनने की आवश्यकता है। मैं इतना ही आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे मुद्दों पर हम लम्बे चौड़े झगड़े न उठा कर एक एक पाइन्ट को ले कर चलें, तो हम काफी गम्भीरता से चिन्तन कर सकते हैं। इस चीज को सामने रखते हुए हम कुछ खास बातें आप के सामने रख सकते हैं और एक रास्ता बना सकते हैं। हमारा आगे का प्राइस स्ट्रक्चर क्या हो आगे का मार्केटिंग सिस्टम क्या हो और उस में प्राइसेज का फलक्चुएशन क्या हो—आप ने जैसे 15 परसेंट की बात कही—कितना परसेन्ट साल में फलक्चुएशन हो प्राइसेज में इतना उतार-चढ़ाव हो कन्ज्यूमर्स को वाजिब दाम पर चीज मिल प्राड्यूसर्स को वाजिब दाम मिले और मार्केटिंग में बीच वालों का भी रीजनेबिल मार्जिन हो इन सारी चीजों का दखल की व्यवस्था हो और इन पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक सोचने की जरूरत है। मैं इस प्रस्ताव की बहुत सराहना करता हूं क्योंकि हम को कुछ कहने का मौका मिला है। यह एक व्यापक मैदान है। इसलिए कोई एक मंत्रालय इस पर कुछ नहीं कह सकता है। आप को इन सारी बातों को सोचना है और सब मंत्रालयों का समन्वय कर के ऐसी कोई स्कीम या योजना बनानी है जिस से सब लोगों को फायदा हो।

गेहूं के बारे में कल जो घोषणा की गई उस के बारे में पहले क्या था और अब क्या है, इस पर कुछ लोगों ने अपनी भावनाएं दी हैं। मैं इस समय उस प्रश्न में नहीं जाना चाहता और इस मामले को इस के साथ नहीं जोड़ना चाहता पर एक प्रेक्टिकल बात सोच कर आप ने एक रास्ता निकाला और आज के हालात के अन्दर मैं सोचता हूं कि हमें किसी एक डोगमा के अन्दर नहीं चलना चाहिए और यह नहीं कहना चाहिए कि यह नहीं हुआ और वह नहीं हुआ और यह नीति सही है और वह नीति सही है। प्रेक्टिकल रूप से और समझ-बूझ कर हालात को देख कर हमें कोई बात करनी चाहिए। इसलिए आज मैं इस वक्त इस झगड़े में नहीं पड़ना चाहता पर मैं इतना जरूर निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त के हिसाब से जो सोचने का सवाल है ना उस में हम

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

ने किसानों की बात भी सोची है जो अपोजीशन करते थे और अपना फ्रेस्ट्रेशन शो करते थे। उन की बात को भी हम ने सोचा है और काफ़ी कन्ट्रोल भी इस मामले में रखा है। इसलिए जो यह फैसला लिया गया है, वह अपने आप में एक महत्व रखता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है और पांचवीं योजना की पृष्ठभूमि में जो लक्ष्य आप ने निर्धारित किये हैं, उन को अगर आप एचीव करना चाहते हैं, तो इस प्रस्ताव में दी गई भावना के ऊपर आप को गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करना होगा और जिन कुछ बातों पर आप ने फैसला ले लिया है, और जिन को आप ने पांचवी योजना में लिखा है, उन को कारगर ढंग से लागू करना होगा और सही ढंग से संगठन को चलाना बहुत जरूरी होगा। तभी जो आप का पांचवी योजना का लक्ष्य है, वह एचीव हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I want to read out my amendment :

Add at the end,

"the Government should establish its decisive command over the production and distribution of vital agricultural commodities and agricultural inputs;

and therefore, recommends nationalisation of Sugar Industry, raw jute trade, fertiliser production and distribution and distribution of diesel and kerosene oil with immediate effect."

Shri Limaye has mentioned about growth of agriculture. I maintain that unless there is true and effective land reform in the country, there cannot be any growth of agriculture. That is the first requirement. I would deal with certain items of inputs as well as outputs. Both these vital sectors are mostly in the hands of unscrupulous traders, hoarders, profiteers and black-marketeers. The middle and small peasantry are exploited while they buy their requirements and again they are exploited when they sell their commodities. Take fertilisers. I have asked time and again why in a country where the per capita income is the lowest in the world, the poor peasant has to pay the highest price for fertilisers. In Ceylon, per tonn of ammonium sulphate, the price is Rs. 1583, according to the information I got from the Ministry on the 6th March, 1974, which is the latest figure I have.

17.00 HRS.

In India for the same commodity you pay Rs. 2,665. Take another very vital commodity, urea. The prices are : USA Rs. 1,470, Ceylon Rs. 1,185 and India Rs. 2.085. Why should it be so ? Take a country like Australia, where the *per capita* income is very high, where the peasant is very affluent. There a man is required to pay Rs. 1,688 for a tonne of ammonium sulphate while a peasant in India will have to pay Rs. 2,665. Similarly, in New Zealand, another affluent country, the farmer will pay Rs. 1,793 while we pay Rs. 2,665. For every item of fertilizer we are paying a much higher price. Why is it so ? Is it because you have completely surrendered yourself to the private sector monopolists, both foreign and Indian ? Is it not a fact that you have allowed them complete freedom in the matter of price fixation ?

Then, what are the profit figures ? Or let us take the utilisation of installed capacity. In the public sector it is 28 per cent while in the private sector there are plants where it is as much as 95 per cent. Are you playing into their hands, Shri Dhar ? How can you explain and justify this ? Shri Shahnawaz Khan tries to justify things in his own manner, which is not understandable to us. I do not read his language.

Take the Gujarat Fertilizer Company, which is not a public sector plant but in the private sector. The gross profits as on 31st March 1972, after providing for development rebate and reserves is Rs. 807 lakhs and the net profits come to Rs. 374 lakhs. In the case of Coromandel Fertilizers, after taxation it comes to Rs. 455 lakhs as on 31st December, 1972. It is a wonderful example of socialism and *garibi hatao* of your party. Then comes the Indian Explosives, owned by British monopolies, very good people, who were installed in power here.

The profits of the private sector before tax for 1970-71 was Rs. 1,091 lakhs. In 1971-72 it rose by 50 per cent and reached Rs. 1.529 lakhs. Every year it is jumping up. That is why every small peasant and the middle peasantry in our country have to get their requirements of fertilizer at a controlled price, which is the highest in the world. Even that controlled price is not strictly enforced. When the controlled price for 50 kg is Rs. 52, in some areas a farmer has to pay as much as Rs. 200. Not only that, in most of the cases the fertilizer is either sub-standard or highly adulterated. So, you are beyond cure. Shri Madhu Limaye talks of the Chinese pattern. But I am not living in a fools' paradise or a castle in the air. I know you people will never do it because you belong to the monopolists.

Then I come to the lack of supply of balanced fertilizers. Your own report says—perhaps, you are not aware of it,—in 1970-71 from the Central pool supply of 1.6 million tonnes of fertilizers, only 17 per cent were in complex form. Can you explain that to us?

Now I come to another item, pesticides, a very small requirement. Why is the consumption of pesticides so low? I quote:

> "Indian die contains 0.27 (m.g.) of D.D.T., said Dr. M. K. Mazumdar, Chief of Presidency division at the Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore. And the level of D.D.T. in body of an Indian is the highest in the world although per hectare consumption of pesticides is much less here compared to the USA or Japan."

Why is it that the use of pesticides here is so low?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: It shows that the pests are less here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That the pests are having a time they never had before. The gentlemen sitting opposite to us, if you don't mind it, I would describe them to be a social pest.

Further, I quote:

> "Apart from the lack of knowledge about handling such pesticides which have often led to serious ailments among farmers and consequently they have become superstttious about their uses, the demand has also fallen due to the recent withdrawal of the subsidised sale of pesticides."

There is no propaganda; there is no availavility of inputs to small and middle peasantry.

Then, there are a lot of shady deals. I will not go into them.

About diesel, Mr. Madhu Limaye has very clearly said—Mr. Mirdha also said it—that you are not able to give diesel, electricity and water for minor irrigation even today, after 27 years of rule, and does not exceed, to my knowledge—I am subject to correction—22 per cent of the cultivated land in the country. That is your performance. Even till last year, you could not spend the whole amount for spending in the drought-affected areas although you are all the time delivering speeches and sheding crocodile tears.

Coming to seeds, what is the performance of the National Seeds Corporation. It is on the honours list. It is a wonderful performance. Half of the seeds do not germinate. It is seething with corruption.

About electricity, my hon. friend has just now mentioned that you are reluctant to give cheap electricity to peasants but you are very generous to other people. There was a paper report that you promised to pay Rs. 10 crores to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. You have not contradicted the report although you said, no. It does not convince me. The D.V.C. sells electricity at the rate of 6.75 p. per unit and the British monopoly concern fleeces the poor consumer and charges even upto about 20 p. per unit When Mr. Limaye brings forward a Resolution that you give electricity at the rate of 10 p. per unit, your heart starts beating very fast You only feed monopolists.

About aluminium, do you know—you must be knowing because your party moves with the affluence of others—that 75 per cent of the production has gone to the black market and is being sold at more than 400 per cent the controlled price?

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

You know all about it. But you do not want to touch it. Because touching them will mean that you will be out of power. You give them cheap electricity; you allow them to do black marketing and you allow them to fleece the poor consumers and the workers as much as they can.

About the credits to the farmers, the present norms of lending and interest-rate should be changed. A small man in the rural areas, a middle-cadre man in the rural areas, cannot meet your requirements. He cannot afford to pay what you want. If you want real intensification of agriculture, you have to take a deep look at it.

There was a survey conducted by the Chandigarh University that 90 per cent of the bank credit that is now being given is going to the rich peasantry. The small peasantry has to depend on village moneylenders or Congressmen who are *kulaks* in the villages. In the course of years, they become bankrupt and they lose all things they had in the world

Then there is the question of exploitation on outputs Thanks to Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Professor of Philosophy, University of Jadavpur, he has been very successful in collecting funds for the party. Of course, that was the understanding. (*Interruption*) Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy, you can interrupt me when I talk about sugar and not now. Now I am talking about jute. The jute yield is about 60 lakh bales a year. And what is the performance of the Jute Corporation of India? I cannot pronounce it properly. It is *joot* Corporation of India. The J.C. I has, so far, been able to purchase a little over 1 lakh bales. Do you know why? It is because, if they really expanded their business activities, then the money collection will be curtailed. Do curtail the public sector activities; it will be much easier for the other to make hay:

There is a beautiful editorial which says:

"Thanks to this year's bumper crop, the total availability of jute is likely to exceed the demand of the mills by almost 19 lakh bales. This has already depressed raw jute prices, and thus greatly harmed the growers while conferring a bonaza on traders and speculators ... The prices have declined further from Rs. 53 a maund to Rs. 51."

Good luck for those who are with Dr. D. P. Dhar and his company.

The Agricultural Prices Commission has said very clearly certain things:

"Side by side this measure, the structure of marketing specially in the eastern region needs to be improved. Although legislation for the establishment of regulated markets has been passed in all the jute-growing States except Assam .. "

I do not know why it has not been done in Mr. Chairman's State. That explains why the Congress is coming in bigger numbers.

" . except Assam, the enforcement of the Act is still wanting in almost all the States."

"Even where the markets have been regulated, the enforcement of the provisions of the Act continues to be poor."

It has to be kept poor in the class interests of the ruling class.

I may tell you on my own responsibility in the House today that, last year, the jute people—I am not talking about growers because they have to give a pound of flesh from their body every year—have made an additional profit of Rs. 200 crores in one year. There is not the slightest doubt about it; nobody will dispute that. How has the price index come down? That is also a matter. Do Government really bother as to how a handful of people are taking a chunk of flesh from millions every day? They are not interested in that.

Cotton position is also equally disturbing The Cotton Corporation of India is another creation of Mr. Lalit Narain Mishra; his nominee was installed there; I do not want to go into it any further because we have known him for years.

"The Cotton Corporation of India has virtually missed the bus in its indigenous cotton procurement drive in the current season. Practically half the season is over and about 25 lakh bales out of

an estimated crop of 60 to 62 lakh bales have arrived and been absorbed by the market. Yet CCI's purchases to date amount to hardly two lakh bales against a target of 29 lakh bales."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Many speakers are there. Please try to conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am just trying to conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) I want to know whether this discussion will conclude at 6 O'clock or it will continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The discussion is to end at 6-10 P M Two hours were allotted by the Business Advisory Committee, but if the House decides to extend it, we shall have to extend it and continue with this Private Members' Business till 6-40 P M today

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU . Then it says

"Sources close to the Corporation say that there are vested interests operating at the top of the corporation's hierarchy which want to invest a major portion of the balance amount in the Punjab region."

etc etc.

The whole thing is about vested interests. And, Sir, another very interesting item is this. It says .—

"Cotton traders in Vidarbha are happy that the State Government has suspended the monopoly purchase of cotton Hundreds of those who had folded up their shops—in Amaravati. Akola, Yeotmal and Buldana districts—will soon be back in business with a bang. Indeed some of them have been celebrating the event by distributing sweets in public places"

This is another Congress Government performance in Maharashtra.

And, Sir, in respect of textile mills, in respect of those who live and serve on the blood and sweat of the cotton-growers, if you take into consideration the profits that they have made in the year 1973, if you study the share market report of Bombay in the year 1973, you will see that something has happened which is unprecedented in the history of this country. Take Mills like Birla's Century Mills, mills like New Shorrocks, etc. Their equity prices have just appreciated by 140 per cent in one year.

Sir, I conclude. Before that, I must refer to one item which is important, namely, Sugar Sugar in this country unfortunately tastes bitter The malpractices are very deep-rooted. Mr Maurya is looking at me I hope he knows about all this. I am sure he knows about this, he is Minister in charge of Sugar, I am told There is manipulation at the recovery level to the tune of even 25 per cent. Now, they were getting trouble from all the Excise inspectors So they had to remove all the Excise Inspectors, and revert to S R P., that is self-removal profits, they are working on sales, they are cheating to the tune of 25 per cent and generating black money.

There is the *Economic Times* write-up-this is really something indeed which I cannot resist quoting. It says :

The sugar industry had an unprecedented buoyancy in profits and profitability during 1972-73 While the pre-tax profits more than doubled during the year under review, the profitability both in terms of sales and total capital employed reached new peaks '

Then it says

"Some of the sugar companies which recorded unprecedented rise in profits before tax during 1972-73 are Andhra Sugar (from Rs. 95 lakhs to Rs 214 lakhs)"

—I can understand Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy's anxiety —

" Deccan Sugar (from Rs. 160 lakhs to Rs. 136 lakhs) Sakthi Sugar (from Rs 35 lakhs to Rs. 105 lakhs). Gobind Sugar (from Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 87 lakhs). Ugar Sugar " etc. etc

And, Sir, profits in sugar is a limitless item. It is done because the ruling party wants that the sugar tycoons should be allowed to make money and a part of that should be passed on through—am I permitted to name, the treasurer of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit, for the holy purpose that they are perpetuating here ...

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

And then, I ask Mr. Maurya about this. I had put a question to him where I asked him about the contents and I further asked, why is it that the Sugar Commission's Report had not been laid on the Table of the House.

It is very strange indeed. The reply is :

"The Commission has submitted its final Report on 27-2-1974 and it is under examination."

Now, I want to ask : why it is that as soon as the Commission's Report was submitted, that was not placed on the Table of the House and circulated to the hon. Members ? Why is it that there is no uniform standard adopted ? When the Pay Commission's report was submitted, within three or four days, the same was placed on the Table of the House and circulated to Members That was another issue. Here is an issue and they have given grand protection to the monopolists and tycoons. And so, the report should be kept in cold-storage for as long a time as possible. Mr. Maurya, you should tell the House here why you have not changed your attitude with regard to this report and why you have not placed this report on the Table of the House without any hesitation. What I want to know from you is this. Is it a fact that the Sugar Industry Inquiry Commission has recommended nationalisation of sugar Mills ? Is that the reason why you are hiding this report from us for so long a time ? I want to know about all these things. On top of it—it is a shameful thing—I do not know whether the information is correct or not, the sugarcane growers' dues till 30th September, 1973 amounted to Rs. 6.65 crores. This is another shameful thing—why is it that the tycoons collected finances from three sources, that is, those who supply, in between the bank and those who buy. From these three sources, they are getting finances. For the two sources, they do not have to pay any interest. I want to know why this is being allowed and what is the present position in regard to this :

Now about wheat, may I know why the corrupt Government have somersaulted ? Why have they gone back upon their position ? I do not know what they have done with regard to the documents which they have created in Ahmedabad Congress. They must have thrown it in Sabarmathi. That was because that document has created a bad name for Shri Dhar or Mrs. Gandhi. Can you imagine why are they going back upon this ? Why should the wheat trade be given again to the profiteers, traders and blackmarketeers ? In Northern India alone, last year you paid Rs. 1.50 per kilo for wheat. You will be required to pay nothing short of Rs. 5/- a kilo of wheat in my part of the country. It may fetch anything between Rs. 6 and 10/- I do not know. I have to ask one question more. Shri Gujral is not here. He produced 20 to 25 documentaries—I am told—each documentary costing about Rs. 1 lakh on wheat trade take-over What has happened to the documentaries ? Will they be sold by auction or what are you going to do about them

Sir, I support Shri Madhu Limaye's Resolution. But, I think, we are living in fools paradise by this sort of ideas. This is nothing but the government for the monopolists, through the monopolists and to the monopolists sitting opposite!

MR CHAIRMAN Now I would remind the hon. Members that after the Private Members' Bills, there is half an-hour discussion I would like to have the opinion of the House whether they would like to take up the half-an-hour discussion at 18-40 hours. Or does the House decide that this discussion may be postponed to some other day ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I have spoken to my hon. freind as well as the Minister. They have agreed. The House may agree now to take it up on the 5th.

MR CHAIRMAN : What is the view of the House ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : It may be taken up next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So, the House agrees that the half-an-hour discussion may be postponed till an appropriate date is fixed by the Government.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : सभापति जी, जो प्रस्ताव श्री मधु लिमये का सदन के सामने विचारार्थ है इस प्रस्ताव से शायद ही कोई आदमी असहमत होने की हिम्मत करेगा। बहुत अच्छा प्रस्ताव है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं। जो बातें इस प्रस्ताव के जरिए से चाही गई हैं वे अपने आप में ठीक हैं और आवश्यक हैं। परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से जो इस देश की मौजूदा शासन व्यवस्था है उसमें इन सब बातों को पूरा करने के लिए बहुत बड़े इरादे, बहुत अच्छी मशीनरी जिसका इरादा हो जिसका विश्वास है इन कार्यक्रमों में उसकी आवश्यकता है। आज जब कि मुल्क में कीमतें बहुत बढ़ती जा रही हैं, हर रोज कीमतों के बढ़ने का सिलसिला जारी है पिछले साल से 26 परसेन्ट कीमतें बजट आने से पहले बढ़ गई थीं और बजट आने के बाद भी कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। लोग आम जरूरत की चीजों को मुश्किल से प्राप्त कर पाते हैं। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी जबकि यह मुश्किलात हैं सरकार ने कोशिश की थी कि कुछ चीजों के व्यापार को अपने हाथ में ले, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार उसमें भी अपनी असफलता स्वीकार करती जा रही है। खाद्यान्न की जहां तक बात है, हमने पिछले वर्ष फैसला किया था कि हम चावल मिलों और चावल का व्यापार भी अपने हाथ में लेंगे। चावल का व्यापार तो अपने हाथ में लिया नहीं, उसको लेने में हम कतराए लेकिन गेहूं का थोक व्यापार हाथ में लेने के बाद अभी कल ही खाद्य मन्त्री का वक्तव्य पढ़ा तो उसमें बहुत निराशा हुई। वे अपने पहले के कदम में पीछे हटे हैं। दूसरी ओर उन्होंने कीमतें बढ़ाई हैं। फैयर प्राइस शाप्स के लिए उन्होंने 125 रुपए का रेट रखा है जो इस बात का द्योतक है कि सरकार अमल में कीमतों को रोकना नहीं चाहती है या उसमें मजबूती नहीं है और वह कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोक सके।

प्रोक्योरमेंट की बात करें तो हमारे अपने राज्यों में कितना प्रोक्योरमेंट हुआ है, मोटे गल्ले को देख लें, चावल और गेहूं को देख लें, यह सारी की सारी स्थिति और उसके साथ साथ वितरण की बात हम देखें, वितरण हम करें ड्योढ़ी कीमत पर, यह बात मेरे मित्र लिमये जी ने अपने प्रस्ताव में कही है लेकिन वितरण करे क्या ? जो वितरण करते हैं उसमें क्या देते हैं ? फूड कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के बारे में एक दफा नहीं अनेक बार यह कहा गया कि उसका इन्तजाम ठीक किया जाये। जो गल्ला या जो चीजें फूड कार्पोरेशन के जरिए से मिलती हैं, पता नहीं वह कहां से आ जाती है ? मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि किसानों से फूड कार्पोरेशन वाले ठोक बजा कर गल्ला लेते हैं। क्वालिटी के नाम पर जब तक उनको कुछ प्राप्ति न हो तब तक अच्छा कीमत भी नहीं देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन फिर पता नहीं कैसे कूड़ा कर्कट और न मालूम क्या क्या मिला हुआ गल्ला वह देते हैं जिसको शायद जानवर भी नहीं खाते। वहां से फूड कार्पोरेशन के गोदामों में वह गल्ला आ गया भगवान हो जाने।

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अमल में इस प्रस्ताव की भावना और मंशा में सहमत होते हुए भी मुझे लगता है हम सब मजबूर हैं इस तरह के प्रस्ताव को अमल में, कार्य रूप में लाने के लिए। आप किसी भी चीज को देखें हम कहते हैं कि हम गरीबों को सस्ता कपड़ा देंगे, आवश्यकता के अनुरूप मोटा कपड़ा देंगे लेकिन आवश्यकता की बात आप छोड़ दीजिए आपने सिक मिल्स कार्पोरेशन जो बनाया है जिसके जरिए से आपने करीब करीब 100 मिलें ले ली हैं उनमें आप मोटे कपड़े का उत्पादन नहीं करते। उनके जरिए से आप लोगों की जरूरत को पूरा नहीं करते। हो यह रहा है कि आज सवेरे मधु लिमये जी ने प्रश्न किया था जिसके जवाब में विज्ञ मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम सोच रहे हैं कि 10 परसेन्ट से बढ़ाकर 50 परसेन्ट तक मोटा कपड़ा इन मिलों के जरिए से हम उत्पादन करें।

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

पता नही सोचने का क्रम कब तक इस मुल्क मे जारी रहेगा । लेकिन वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि जब हमारे देश मे मोटे कपडे का उत्पादन हो सकता है, उसके लिए रूई का उत्पादन होता है, उसके लिए आवश्यक मिले हैं लेकिन हम करते नही हैं । पहले व्यवस्था थी कि हम उन पर थोडा बहुत जो मिले उत्पादन नही करती मोटे कपडे का उस नियम के अनुसार उन पर जुर्माना कर दिया करते थे । जर्माने की सजा इस देश म अब एक रेस्पेक्टेबिल सजा हो गई है, उस को कोई पूजीपति या व्यापारी सजा नही मानता है । बल्कि आज कल तो उन्होने जेल जाना भी अपना धर्म मान लिया है । जैसे राजनीतिक लोग जेल जाने को अपना सर्टिफिकेट मानते हैं, उसे ही इन लोगो ने मानना शुरू कर दिया है ।

अब उन्होने पिछले साल घोषणा की कि म्यूचअल ऐग्रीमेंट के जरिये मे उन पर यह दबाव डाला जायगा कि मोटा कपडा बनाया जाय । पता नही कितना उत्पादन हुआ ? माननीय मौर्य जी बैठे हुए है चीनी के मामले में अजीब नीति और तरीका है, और उस के लिये दलील दी जाती है कि किसान को ज्यादा कीमत देना चाहते है गन्ने की इसलिये हम व्यापारी को ऊची कीमत पर बेचने की छूट देते हैं । आप ऐसा क्यो करते है ? आप अगर यह समझते है कि किसान को उस की उचित कीमत मिलनी चाहिये और वह कीमत इकोनामिक टर्म्स मे इतनी होनी चाहिय, तो आप उतनी कीमत दीजिये । यह है कि शुगर मिलो को अनापशनाप क्या तरीका फायदा उठाने की इजाजत दी जाय ।

इसी तरह से वनस्पति को देखिये । उस क्षेत्र में भी यही हो रहा है । पिछले दिनो आधे घटे की चर्चा थी हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड के मामले में, डालडा के बारे में । इस कदर उस कम्पनी ने भारत में फायदा उठाया है, कौन नही जानता है । लेकिन यह सब जानते हुए भी पता नही क्यों हम कारगर कदम नही उठा पाते है ? और अगर उठाते है तो ऐसा लगता है कि सरकारी मशीनरी उस कारगर कदम को उठाने मे सरकार के रास्ते मे बजाय सुभीता दिलाने के रोडा अटकाती है । एक नही अनेको कदम सरकारी अधिकारियो द्वारा उठाये जाते है, काम करने वाले लोगो के द्वारा उस नीति के विरुद्ध काम किया जाता है । कितने अधिकारियो को इस नीति के विरोध मे काम करने के सिलसिले मे आप ने दडित किया ? एक को भी नही ।

तो इस प्रस्ताव की भाषा और मशा से सहमत होते हुए भी, मैं यह मानता हू कि जब तक इस भाषा और मशा के लायक हमारे देश मे सरकारी तत्र नही होगा जब तक वह तत्र हमारी घोषित नीतियो के अनुरूप काम करने की क्षमता और योग्यता तथा इरादा नही रखेगा तब तक देश का कल्याण नही लाने वाला है । मैं डागा जी से सहमत हू कि 26 साल मे हम उस को ठीक नही कर सके, मुझे भी अफसोस है, इसलिए मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हम सब चाहते है कि किसान को उचित दामो पर खाद मिले । लेकिन मिलती है क्या ?

खाद की स्थिति क्या है, खाद का वितरण कैसे होता है ? जो प्राइवेट मिल ओनर्स हैं वह खाद अपने एजेन्टो के द्वारा बेचते हैं । और उन एजेन्टो को बेचते है जिन से पहले प्रीमियम अपनी जेब मे ले कर रख लेते हैं । सीमेंट की भी यही बात है । एक नही अनेक मामले मे जिन मे प्राइवेट डीलर्स यही करते है और जब प्राइवेट डीलर्स को प्रीमियम के आधार पर खाद मिलेगी तो स्वाभाविक है कि वह ब्लैक मार्केट में बिकेगी । तो किसान महरूम रह जाता है ।

बिजली की भी यही दशा है । उद्योगपति को आप एक पैसे से नौ पैसे प्रति यूनिट से बिजली देंगे और उस से ऐग्रीमेंट करेंगे 15 से 25 साल के लिये । लेकिन किसान को आप 10 पैसे प्रति यूनिट में भी नही दे

सकते। किसान को जब बिजली देने का सवाल आता है तो गांव में क्या होता है कि रात को किसान को बिजली दी जाती है। किसान को कड़ाके की सर्दी के अन्दर बिजली दी जाती है और उस को कहा जाता है कि रात के समय खेत में पानी दें। लेकिन मिल मालिक को बिजली उस के एयर कंडीशनर के लिये दूसरी सारी सुख सुविधाओं के लिये दिन में देंगे, ऐशो इशरत के लिये देंगे। हमारे सोचने और काम करने का तरीका इस ढंग का नहीं है, सारे सेक्रेटेरियट में नहीं है, लोग इस तरह से सोचते हैं कि उन को कोई मतलब नहीं है गांव में रहने वाले लोगों से, गरीब आदमी से कोई मतलब नहीं। उन को अपनी सुख सुविधायें चाहिये और इसी तरह से उन का कोल्यूजन है उन बड़े लोगों से। इसलिये जितने भी प्रस्ताव हम करें, अच्छी बातें कहें, वह सब निरी कल्पना रहेगी, भावना रहेगी। मैं समझता हूं अच्छा हो अगर हमारे देश के नेताओं को शक्ति मिले और वह मजबूती से काम करें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the resolution moved by Mr. Limaye raises very many important issues which are vitally concerned with our economic development and the standard of living of our people. My only apprehension is that it raises too many issues which may give our very erudite Minister the opportunity to be equally vague and diffuse when he replies. Anyway, I think the essence of what Mr. Limaye's resolution tries to put forward is the question of the pricing policy of this Government, and I hope that the Minister also, when he replies, will try to explain to this House what exactly is the philosophy of the Government behind its pricing policy, whether it be the prices of agricultural commodities or industrial goods or the relative ratio between the prices of the different commodities and so on.

Sir, I am sure that the Planning Minister himself—I do not know whether he is prepared to admit it in the House—is quite perturbed over the fact that the plans for which his Ministry and the Planning Commission are responsible, are in danger of being completely scuttled by this galloping inflation which has overtaken our economy. It is impossible to plan anything even one year ahead now, even six months ahead—let alone a five year Plan—in the face of this unpredictable and unprecedented rate of inflation which has now taken hold of the economy.

So, I would like to know from him whether the pricing policy—if there is such an overall pricing policy and I doubt it very much—but if there is such a thing in the Government, whether it is meant further to stoke the fires of inflation or whether it is meant within some reasonable period of time to have a disinflationary impact on the economy. What exactly are they thinking? That is what I would like to know.

This resolution fortuitously has come forward for discussion just at a time when a very inauspicious event has taken place as far as the people of this country are concerned. I think Mr. Limaye did not know himself that this particular day on which the ballot has favoured him to bring forward this resolution would practically coincide with the Government of India's decision to reverse its policy of nationalisation of the wholesale trade in wheat. We are going to debate this, I am told, more exhaustively next week perhaps, but as far as the impact on pricing policy is concerned, what exactly is it going to mean, I want to know. The statement made here by the Minister of Agriculture yesterday was quite explicit in the sense, that it says that under the new policy, the traders will be allowed to purchase any amount of wheat they like provided 50 per cent of their purchase is handed over to the Government and the remaining 50 per cent can be sold by them at any price they choose anywhere in the country. Last year the procurement price was Rs. 75 per quintal. Many people criticised that it was too low to act as an incentive for the farmer. Many persons were pleading that an increase even Rs. 8 or 10 would help to bring in larger quantities of foodgrains. It was rejected by the Government at the time. Now under the advice of their economic

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

experts and also the pressure of the majority of Chief Ministers, they have decided to fix the price at Rs. 105 per quintal. The last year's issue price of wheat to the consumers was Rs. 87 per quintal. In the open market it was selling at Rs. 2.30 per kilo. The Government itself is not going to purchase at the new price. It will be purchased by the traders and the price permitted to them is Rs. 105 per quintal. That will mean that the issue price to the consumer will be between Rs. 1.25 and Rs. 1.30 per kilo. I do not know what the price will be in the open market. It will be Rs. 5 or 6. The very good sentiments which are expressed in Mr. Limaye's Resolution presuppose something which unfortunately does not exist. I mean a real effective system of physical controls which just do not exist in this country.

What is the machinery by which you propose to ensure that 50 per cent of what is purchased by the trader will come to the Government ? You have given them a blank cheque. Practically to sell the balance of wheat at any price they like. I suggest that the present policy is actually not being determined by the Government at all. It is determined by the All India Foodgrains Dealers' Association before whom the Government has surrendered in the most abject and shameful manner.

As far as the other foodgrains are concerned, even last year when we were faced with resistance from vested interests, who did not desire to part with levies retreat began even from last year. It was decided not to interfere with the wholesale trade in other foodgrains. This is the basic commodity which determines the price of everything else. Unless the price of the basic foodgrain is brought down substantially or at least stabilised somewhere at some point it is impossible to expect the price of other commodities to come down or stabilise. This is the determinant factor and in this respect the Government has made clear in the last two or three days that they have given up this responsibility and surrendered to the pressures of the people who actually control the market. Therefore, what we are in for on this front is further spiralling of the prices and further inflation with all its consequent impact all along the price line.

I am unable to understand this. They say that this is a planned economy; they say also that the price is fixed. They announce that this is the price; this should be the price; this is the controlled price. That way, we have known lot of pronouncements. But how are such announced prices are going to be implemented unless the Government has physical control, at least some amount of physical control, over the stocks of those commodities ? The prices are announced by the Government, but, stocks are held by somebody else who have nothing to do with the Government. How are the price controls to be implemented ? They have not been implemented and they will never be implemented.

In the case of edible oils, you fix the price. Edible oils are not in the Government's possession; stocks are not with them; stocks are with somebody else. We saw what happened in Gujarat. We see the condition of the edible oils market throughout the country today. But, from time to time, some prices are announced. For example, Vanaspati. Vanaspati prices are revised, I think, every month practically or every six weeks. Some committee is there, which sits down and because of the Vanaspati producers' claim that the cost of production has gone up because of the rise in the price of oils used in the manufacture of vanaspati, Government sanctions them a straight rise. But, the market is controlled by certain big producers of whom—my friend over there just mentioned—the glaring example is Hindustan Lever Company. The Hindustan Lever Company is after all only a branch or an off-shoot of a big international company—I do not know what call them a multi-national concern—Unilever whose operations in India are only a fraction of their global operations. Nevertheless, it is an off-shoot of the big international concern, Unilever. This concern in India is being allowed to go into so many types of activities. It is the biggest single producer of dalda and vanaspati in this country. Why can't their stocks be taken over ? Nobody is asking them to seize their stocks without paying them anything for it. Calculate the price, reasonable price that they should get, take over their stocks and

distribute them through your public distribution system. Why can't it be done? What is the difficulty? Mr. Dhar must explain to us. Why can't these commodities, whether it is coarse cloth or any other commodity, be taken over?

In regard to coarse cloth, we just now heard an announcement by the Ministry of Commerce that they have decided to give a 30% increase in price to the textile mill-owners provided they raise the total output of coarse cloth from 400 million metres to 800 million metres. But, I want to know, first of all, you have no machinery to enforce any of these things. We know, in the past, these mill-owners were quite willing to pay the penalities, which were prescribed, if any particular mill manufactured less than the prescribed quantity of cloth. They were subjected to a fine or penalty. They were quite prepared rather to pay the penalty than to manufacture the coarse cloth because it does not pay them; it does not give them the rate of profit which they want. They would prefer to divert the productive capacity to the fine and superfine varieties of cloth which give them roaring profits. Because that gives them so much profit, they can afford to pay the penalty to the Government for not having produced coarse cloth which the ordinary masses of our country, particularly in the countryside, the rural population, require. How are you going to ensure that this same thing will not happen now? Over and above that, this 30% rise has been ensured to the textile mills in the state sector, which have not been planfully taken over by the Government. More or less, they have come and fallen on the shoulders of the Government in the shape of what are known as sick mills or uneconomic mills or mills which have closed down. Government took them over, these hundred and odd mills, which are under the National Textile Corporation, and they provided a base, though an inadequate base, for the Government to see that production of coarse and medium varieties of cloth is really maximised at least in this sector. But, why can't this be distributed through the public distribution system? Must it disappear into the blackmarket? Must consumers always be told that it is not available unless they are willing to pay a premium under the counter. Why?

Then, Sir, same thing happens in ragard to sugar. I do not want to talk about this. Enough has been said here.

About kerosene. Kerosene is a petroleum by-product. Some quantity we are importing from the Soviet Union and so on and rest is being produced in our own refineries, whether they are public sector refineries or refineries of foreign oil companies in this country. The source of production is limited and easily identifiable. Why can't the stocks of kerosene be distributed through the public distribution system, instead of being handed over to dealers who are charging a premium for every litre. If things go on as at present, I can assure Mr. Dhar that not a single drop of kerosene will be available anywhere, because the total quota of kerosene production has been cut down by the Petroleum Ministry in order to provide larger quantities of furnace oil, diesel, etc. Proportionately the total production of kerosene has been reduced. The quota for different States has been reduced. Even this reduced amount of kerosene has to be made available to the consuming public through certain dealers and not through any public distribution system! Why? Why do you give scope to the people to indulge in profiteering, hoarding, blackmarketing etc.?

Regarding procurement of foodgrains, it sounds like a stale joke after the Food Minister's statement yesterday that we are practically giving up the wholesale takeover. Without procurement of the minimum amount required at least to maintain the public distribution system and save it from collapse and without takeover either of production or of the stocks of those industrial goods which are consumer necessities and distributing all of them through a public distribution system, I do not understand how there is any hope of holding the price-line in this country.

This discussion has come at a very auspicious time. Yesterday we decided to give up procurement practically and on Monday Mr. Dhar is going to launch the fifth plan. Raw jute is mentioned here. Rs. 157 per quintal was the support price announced here by the Government of India. It is not the price which

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

would be paid to the primary cultivator but the price of raw jute at the mill gates at Calcutta. The derivative price which is deduced from this is what the cultivator is actually supposed to get. I think Rs. 157 per quintal works out to Rs. 53 a maund at Calcutta. But actually the cultivator in the villages has been selling the raw jute this year at Rs. 30 and Rs. 35 a maund. If you go round the countryside in West Bengal, it is common talk that in the next jute season, the cultivator has already made up his mind to plant paddy and not raw jute, because he has suffered very heavily this year, due to this bogus pricing policy which exists only on paper. I do not know what the whole machinery of the Jute Commissioner sitting in Calcutta is doing. The less said about the Jute Corporation, the better. It has totally failed It is a miserable organisation unable to set up purchasing producing agencies, unable to purchase, stock and transport jute. It is not able to produce even a ripple in the raw jute market.

As a result of this pricing, which has remained entirely on paper, the raw jute cultivators have suffered drastic losses, and they are saying that from next season they will not plant jute Why should they? It is more profitable to plant paddy. The result is going to be next year there will be a shortage of raw jute, the prices of raw jute will go up, the jute millowners will take advantage of it to say that their cost of production has gone up and, therefore, the export duties which have been imposed on sacking and hessain will have to be removed, the production must be restricted etc. and so we go round and round this vicious circle Then retrenchment will take place and wages will be cut We have seen it during the last few years

Lastly, there is the question of the relation of the bank credit policy to the pricing policy. I presume that different aspects of this should be part of one integrated policy. I do not think the Government deals with this in an integrated way. The different Ministries deal with different aspects of it in a compartmentalised way and so no overall integrated pricing policy, as an instrument of planning, can emerge.

It is being admitted by the Reserve Bank of India that a bulk of the bank credit is still being utilized for building up of inventories. What does it mean? It is only the use of polite language. I can quote from the report to show that a bulk of it is going to the commercial sector and is being used, not for productive purposes but for building up inventories, which is another polite way of saying that stocks are being cornered, stocks are being hoarded for speculative purposes, which leads to further price rise and further inflation.

So, I would say that the pricing policy is the hub of the question and none of the good things which Shri Madhu Limaye likes to have done by virtue of this Resolution can, in my opinion, be done unless the pricing policy of the Government is totally reversed, of which I have very little hope, and unless they take steps to actually get physical possession of stocks of foodgrains and essential commodities and see that they are distributed through the public distribution system at fixed prices. Without that there is no way of overcoming this crisis. I am afraid the Government seems to be letting down the country on that score

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, I want to inform the House that at about 6.10 the hon. Finance Minister will make a statement on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in respect of Class I Officers. After that the Minister of Education will make a statement on the proposed pay scales of university and college teachers.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Chairman, there is no disagreement on the broad outlines and the principles of the motion moved by Shri Madhu Limaye. But this motion relates not only to agricultural pricing but to industrial policy and the distribution system and the overall socio-economic structure of our society. To my mind, such big things cannot be done by a simple Resolution. However, this motion provides us an opportunity to discuss the matter

and focus attention on the primary issues that are before the country today.

Before going into the details as enumerated under the six different heads, I would like to say something about the prices of agricultural products. It is stated that the prices of articles of common consumption should be one and a half times the cost of production. I would say that it should be much less. There should be only marginal profits, giving allowance for transport and other charges. There should not be any higher profit. Such a rigid formula should not be there.

18.00 hrs

The hon. Members who preceded me have spoken about the cotton imported from outside. Last year, there was a levy of 40 per cent on imported long-staple cotton. This created a condition for raising the price of good quality cotton which is produced in certain parts of our country. I am told—I have not got authentic figures—that the Cotton Corporations formed by the Government of India and the Government of Maharashtra made a good profit out of it. They sold cotton to textile mill-owners at a higher price and the textile mill-owners made a good profit on the plea that they purchased cotton at a higher price.

Today, we just now heard the Deputy Minister of Commerce making an announcement that there will be 800 million metres of standard cloth produced by the textile mills. What is this quantity as compared to the vast population of our country? We have got 55 crores of people. Leaving half a crore of people who may be considered as affluent people, 54½ crores of people are not affluent. If we do some arithematical work, it will be seen that only 1½ meters of cloth per head will be available to the people. Is this a good proposition? I wonder why there cannot be a rigid rule, a restriction, that no mill will be allowed to produce fine and super-fine varieties of cloth. Why cannot there be standardisation that only two or three varieties of cloth will be produced by the textile mills, 300 to 400 of them, in the country?

I have seen that those textile mills who produce certain quantity of standard cloth and release at a cheaper rate are allowed to sell fine and super-fine varieties of cloth at any price. There is no price control. According to the present policy, it is stated that there is a voluntary control. It is everybody's knowledge how voluntary control works. They make enormous profits to the tune of 300 to 400 times and even more than that. Therefore, if you want to bring satisfaction and equitable distribution of cloth to the people, there should be a complete ban on the production of this type of cloth. Only for export purposes, such cloth can be produced. It should not be allowed to be sold in the country. Then only, it will help the people. It will help curbing corruption also.

So far as jute is concerned, it has been said by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that the price of jute purchased by the Jute Corporation of India at Calcutta is Rs. 157 per quintal. From my knowledge, I can say that the price of jute that is sold in Assam is less than about Rs. 100 per quintal. There is already a gap between the Calcutta price which is given by the Jute Corporation of India and Assam bottom

The Jute Corporation of India do not have their offices at the village level. They have got some offices in certain places. The Corporation allows the traders to purchase jute at any price from the growers and, later on, they purchase jute from those traders giving them Assam bottom price. Therefore, by establishing the Jute Corporation of India, the farmers and the growers of jute are not benefited. Only some persons employed in the Jute Corporation of India are benefited. The traders who deal in jute, in rural areas, are benefited.

Therefore, if you really want that farmers and growers should be benefited, instead of price support scheme, there should actually be a purchasing organisation which should purchase the entire quantity in certain regions at a certain price fixed by the Government for that commodity. Then only the growers will be benefited. Then only their purchasing

[Shri Biswanarayan Shastri]

capacity to purchase the commodities which are required for their household affairs will increase.

So far as electricity and fertilisers are concerned, some of the States are well-placed. But States like Assam and other States of the eastern region have no irrigation facilities, have less electricity and have no regular supply of fertilisers. It has been suggested in the Resolution that electricity should be supplied to the farmers who have holding of ten-acre and less at the rate of ten paise per unit. But I am of the opinion that ten acres constitute a high holding because in my State the maximum holding is 16 acres; nobody is allowed to have more than 16 acres of land in his name. Therefore, the figure should have been much lower. Again I consider ten paise to be on the high side because there are certain industries and big industrial houses which get electricity at two or three paise per unit.

I do not want to make a long speech But I would like to point out that what is needed at this hour is that the essential commodities, articles of common consumption, should be made available to the people of the country at reasonable prices. For that purpose, our Fifth Five-Year Plan should be re-oriented. It should be production-oriented, because unless production is increased, people cannot get things at reasonable prices; if there is no production, there can be no distribution at reasonable prices Then, along with production, we must aim at social justice. That should also be borne in mind.

I would like to say that the main drawback lies in the distribution machinery, the administrative machinery which is presided over by rotten bureaucrats. Due to the bureaucratic approach to the problem, the benefit does not reach the poor people, the common people, for whom it is intended. For instance, the take-over of the wholesale trade in wheat. It was a good policy; except for a few vested interests, nobody opposed it, but due to the bureaucratic machinery, due to the inefficient distribution machinery, that policy was not fully successful or that policy did not work as was expected. Therefore, that policy had to be reviewed and a revised policy had to be adopted. It only points out that unless bureaucracy improves itself, unless there is increase in efficiency, however good a policy may be, nothing can be achieved.

With these words, I thank hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, for having moved this Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Resolution by the Business Advisory Committee was two hours. We have already exhausted that time . . . . .

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH Since there are a number of members who wish to speak on this Resolution, the time may please be extended by two hours and the discussion may be resumed on the next non-official Resolution day.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : I would like to point out one thing. It is the convention of this House. Those Members who have given their amendments should be called first. It is the convention. I have seen it in the last sitting also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I don't think so. At least as far as I know there is no convention that those who have tabled amendments should be called first.

Now, is it the pleasure of the House that we should extend the time for this Resolution by two hours ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will continue this on the next day.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इसका विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूं लेकिन दिन प्रति दिन प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस का समय हम काटते चले जा रहे हैं यह अच्छा नहीं है । आज ही आधे घंटे देर से शुरू किया ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I don't think on any previous occasion we had postponed the Private Members' Business. I have asked for the decision of the House. Shri R. R. Sharma.

श्री राव रतन शर्मा (बांदा) : सभापति महोदय.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can continue on the next day when this business comes up for discussion; the next day of this discussion, for which time has been extended.

Now, the hon. Finance Minister.

12.12 Hrs.

STATEMENT RE. GOVERNMENT DECISIONS ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD PAY COMMISSION IN RESPECT OF CLASS I OFFICERS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, Sir, I rise to make a statement on the decisions taken by Government on the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission relating to Class I Central Services and posts and the All-India Services.

As the House is aware, the Commission had submitted its final Report to the Government on 31st March, 1973 and the Government announced its decisions on the recommendations relating to employees in Classes II, III and IV in October last. Government have now given due consideration to the recommendations relating to Class I Central Services and the All India Services keeping in view also the demands which have been made for making deviations therefrom, and have come to the conclusion that because of several factors, particularly the present economic situation and the repercussions on various Services, it is not possible to make any material changes, except a few marginal adjustments, in the recommendations relating to any particular service or category. Government have accordingly decided to accept broadly the recommendations of the Commission relating to the pay scales of Central Class I Services, Cadres and posts, subject to the following modifications :—

(1) In regard to the senior scale for the Central Services, the Commission has recommended a lower starting pay of Rs. 1050/- for some Engineering Services as also for Specialist Services like the Health Service, Economic Service, and the non-technical Services. In view of the existing senior scale of all these Services being the same at present and the administrative problems which would arise if two different minima as recommended by the Commission were to be accepted, Government has decided that the minimum of the senior scale of such Central Class I Services shall also be Rs. 1100/-.

(2) The period of restriction on the length of service for drawal of increments in the Junior Administrative Grade recommended by the Commission shall be removed.

(3) While the specific recommendations of the Commission for provision of a selection grade in certain Services shall be implemented, the principle of providing such a grade in various Class I Services has also been accepted, and the strength of this grade in each Service/cadre shall be determined after detailed examination review of the cadre structure, promotion prospects etc. in that Service/cadre.

(4) After considering the number and responsibilities of the posts of Heads of Departments in the Senior Administrative Grade, Government have accepted the recommendations of the Commission that the number of posts in the scale of Rs 2500 2750 may be raised to one half.

(5) The Cadre Review Committee will be requested to review on priority basis the cadre strength of the Central Services in order to improve, wherever necessary, the promotion prospects in various Services.

Government have also decided that recommendations relating to the All India Services too shall be accepted except that in the case of IAS there shall be no increase in the strength of the selection

[Shri Yeshwant Rao Chavan]

grade. In the case of I.P.S., the senior scale shall be Rs. 1200-1700 instead of Rs. 1100-1600 recommended by the Commission, and the selection grade shall be at Rs. 1800 instead of Rs. 1650-1800 recommended by the Commission. The recommendations relating to the Senior Scale of the Indian Forest Service have also been accepted. The question whether the selection grade in this Service should be above the level of Deputy Conservator or of that of the Conservator will be examined further in the light of the suggestions made by the State Governments, and decisions regarding the selection grade and the grade for Conservator will be taken thereafter.

While accepting the recommendations regarding grant of special pay to officers in the Central Class I Services when posted to Headquarters Organisations of their Services, and for rationalisation of the special pay on posts in the field, Government have also accepted the principle of grant of special pay to officers of technical Services for work of an arduous nature or requiring specialist qualifications and expertise other than essential qualifications. In regard to the recommendations relating to grant of special pay to the IAS necessary action shall be taken to reduce the ceiling on the number of posts which may be eligible for the grant of special pay to 50%. Government, however, intends to undertake a comprehensive review of the system of special pays and the posts to which such pays should be attached. Decisions on the recommendations relating to the grant of non-practising allowances to medical personnel shall be announced later.

Government have also decided that officers belonging to various Central Services will be eligible for appointment in the Central Secretariat.

So far as the recommendations of the Commission relating to fixation of pay, grant of allowance, retirement benefits, date of effect etc. are concerned, Government have broadly accepted the recommendations after extending, wherever applicable, to Class I and All India Services officers also the improvements which have been provided to employees in Classes II to IV.

In view of the present financial position, Government hope that Class I and All India Service Officers will make a special deposit of the net amount of the arrears which they receive on account of these decisions for the period from 1-1-1973 to 31-12-1973 in their Provident Fund. The deposits so made in the Contributory Provident Fund will, however, not be eligible for corresponding contributions from Government.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : But, what has happened to the parity ?

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, जब यहां पर वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर बहस हुई थी तो सभी ने मांग की थी पैरिटी की आई० ए० एस० और टेक्नोक्रट्स में....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Limaye, after the statement, questions are not permitted. Let us not do that.

Now, the hon. Minister of Education, Prof. Nurul Hasan.

18.20 Hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REVISION OF PAY SCALES OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE TEACHERS

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : Sir, I beg to inform the House that on the recommendation of the University Grants Commission, it has been decided to approve the revision of the pay scales of University and college teachers. The approved revised scales are as follows :

Universities

Lecturer—Rs. 700—40—1100—50—1600.	
Reader—Rs. 1200—50—1300—60—1900.	
Professor—Rs. 1500—60—1800—100—2000—125/2-2500.	
Professor of Eminence—Rs. 3000 (fixed).	

Affiliated Colleges (Post-graduate and Under-graduate)

Demonstrator/Tutor (Existing Incumbents)—Rs. 500—20—700—25—900.

Lecturer—Rs. 700—40—1100—50—1300—Assessment—50—1600.

Principal—(i) Rs. 1200—50—1300—60—1900.

(ii) Rs. 1500—60—1800—100—2000—125/2-2500.

Members of the academic staff in India Institutes of Technology and other autonomous organisations maintained by the Central Government, who are presently in receipt of pay on the University Grants Commission scales, will also be entitled to the revised pay scales now approved.

The question of providing selection grade, if any, in the colleges of Delhi University, and of the revision of the pay scales of librarians and physical instructors, will be considered by Government on receipt of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission, which are awaited.

In the case of the State Universities and colleges, Government of India will give special assistance to the State Governments for adopting the revised scales with effect from January 1, 1973, the date from which the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission are being implemented. The assistance from the Centre will be given to the State Governments for a period of five years in respect of 80 per cent of the additional cost for posts in existence on January 1, 1973, on the State Government's assurance that, at the end of the five-year period, they will take over the entire responsibility for maintaining the revised scales without further Central assistance.

18.23 Hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to present the Fortieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.23 Hrs.

[*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 2, 1974 Chaitra 12, 1896 (Saka)*].

28LSS/74—978 -8-8-74—GIPF.